Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1800. [No. 2009.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

From the Columbian Centinel.

A SKETCH
OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER, OF
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

CIRCUMSTANCES have combined to render the name of Gen. PINCKNEY familiar to the American People. The two millions to the French Republic, and his present situation as a candidate for the second office in our government have contributed to produce this effect; and although his public character and services are sufficiently known to have distinguished him among the authors of our Revolution, and the founders of our government, yet the intimate knowledge of those qualities which which conspire to render him a character of peculiar weight and interest is not so widely diffused. It is of importance that this information should be possessed by every description of citizens, and that their minds should be engaged in a close examination of the leading features of the character and the principal incidents in the life of a citizen who is offered to them as a candidate for a high and responsible trust. The writer of this article is encouraged by the hope of furnishing some materials for this examination. Facts shall be given as they have come to the knowledge of the writer; who will not shrink from the support of *one* of them if called in question. This strict adherence to fact, is rendered more necessary by the disposition so generally prevalent to undermine and destroy great reputations;—to confound the claims of private virtue and moral excellence, in the rage of party;—and to determine all merit by the arbitrary and fluctuating standard of *political opinion*. Happily for the distinguished character who is the subject of this article, he has hitherto secured an exemption from base calumnies and imputed crimes,—"by a life devoted to honorable pursuits," and marked in every step, by unshaken rectitude.

The ancestors of Gen. Pinckney for three generations (as well as himself) were natives of *South-Carolina*. His father was Chief Justice of the Colony of Carolina, and a member of the King's Council. Gen. PINKNEY was born some time in the year 1754—He was educated at the University of Oxford, in England;—where he gave early and respectable proofs of scholarship and talents. After finishing his classical education, he commenced, and prosecuted the study of the law at the Temple. He then passed a year at the University of Angers in France, and made the tour of Europe before his return to his native state. The great length of time which he spent in accomplishing himself as a scholar and lawyer, at the first seminaries of Europe, enabled him to commence the practice of law at the bar of South-Carolina with universal *eclat*. With industry equal to his talents, his reputation and emoluments continued to increase until the commencement of the revolutionary contest.

The ardent and patriotic mind of Mr. PINCKNEY induced him to take an early and active part in the proceedings of the General Assembly of South-Carolina, and his energetic character was highly instrumental in the adoption of those decided measures which distinguished that Legislature. He commanded the first volunteer uniform corps that was raised at Charleston, and encouraged the embodying of independent companies throughout the State. When these measures resulted soon after in actual hostility, Mr. PINCKNEY was appointed a Major of the first State Regiment, of which the present Gen. Gadsden was Colonel Commandant. He was shortly after promoted to the command of the First regiment.—After the defeat at Fort Moultrie, in 1776, of the British fleet under Sir PETER PARKER, and of the army commanded by Sir HENRY CLINTON, the project of making an effective impression in the South seemed to have been abandoned, and Colonel PINCKNEY, believing that quarter would not very shortly be the theatre of active war, solicited Gen. WASHINGTON's permission to leave his regiment, and repair wherever there should be most service to be seen and performed. He was desired to join the General's family and acted, for some time as his Aide-de-Camp. He was in that character at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown.

As soon as it was known that the British contemplated a second invasion of the Southern States, Colonel PINCKNEY repaired to his appropriate command, headed his regiment in the assault of Savannah, and was distinguished in almost every important action fought in Carolina previously to the fall of *Charleston*. When *Charleston* was a second time besieged, Gen LINCOLN (the commanding officer) selected Col. PINCKNEY, as a fit officer to defend the important pass of *Fort Moultrie*. The surrender of *Charleston* gave him a prisoner to the British. His ardor and zeal in the cause of of independence had already made him peculiarly obnoxious to them.—Their resentment was however sharpened by a new provocation:—Finding that the British were endeavoring to raise among the prisoners a regiment to send to the *West-Indies* by rigorous usage in their confinement, he visited the abodes of misery filled with his captive fellow soldiers, cheered their despondence, and dissuaded them from enlisting in the British service, by assurances of speedy relief. The British on the discovery of this measure, caused Colonel PINCKNEY to be closely confined about six miles from Charleston, and although his only son lay extremely ill in the city, he could not, for some time, obtain permission to visit his family. The interference of a British surgeon ultimately procured him that privilege for a few hours and during that short period his son died. He was not permitted to remain until his interment, but remanded to his place of confinement immediately, and was not afterwards exchanged until near the close of the war. The vindictive spirit of the British did not stop here:—They laid waste his beautiful farm near Charleston, and burnt all the buildings on it.

At the return of peace, with a fortune intirely broken down by the storm of war, he was obliged again to have recourse to the profession of law for a subsistence, and very shortly stood at the head of his profession unrivalled in talents, and unsurpassed in professional rectitude. He continued thus in the gradual accumulation of a fortune, which is now ample, until 1787, when he was chosen one of the delegates of the State of South Carolina, in the Federal Convention, and signed the Constitution which was the result of their deliberations.

No sooner was this Constitution adopted and in operation, than a new and powerful impulse was given to public sentiment by the French Revolution. The sentiments of Gen. PINCKNEY were highly favorable to the principles and conduct of the revolution down to a late period; when their multiplied crimes and follies had forfeited the confidence of all reasonable men; and when the great body of the American people withdrew from them their admiration and esteem.

In 1794 he was appointed Major-General and commander in chief of the militia of South-Carolina, and by great activity and attention very soon placed them on a respectable footing. At the time of his appointment there were but four troops of uniformed horse in the State, and when he left his command, in consequence of his appointment in the national army, the cavalry amounted to 2800 in complete uniform. On all seasonable occasions he has unequivocally expressed his opinion that the Militia is the natural and efficient defense of this country, and in the Legislature of South-Carolina contributed much to the formation and adoption of the present militia law of that State.

In the discussions which took place respecting the British treaty, Gen. PINCKNEY took no part. He was elected one of a Committee for the city of Charleston to remonstrate against it, but declined serving, and never expressed any opinion on its merits; confining himself to the business of his profession, and the discharge of his official duties.

The next important incident in the life of Gen. PINCKNEY, and that on which the future Historian of *America* will dwell with the most pride and satisfaction, is his embassy to the French Republic. Previously to his appointment to that embassy, he was often solicited by Gen. WASHINGTON to accept some federal appointment. When Mr. JEFFERSON declared his intention of resigning the office of *Secretary of State*, it was offered to GEN. PINCKNEY, but declined; and on the resignation of Judge BLAIR or JOHNSON (the writer does not recollect with certainty which) he was solicited by Gen. WASHINGTON to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, but again declined. On the recal of Mr. MONROE from *Paris*, for misconduct in office, Gen. WASHINGTON (who knew that measure would be a fruitful theme for clamour) deemed it of importance to select a citizen as his successor who should unite splendid talents and correct judgment with discretion and intrepidity of character; it was also a desirable circumstance that he should be from one of the Southern States.—To GENERAL PINCKNEY, whom he had so often endeavoured to allure the first offices in government, General *WASHINGTON* again addressed himself in a style which forbad refusal, and at the notice of three days he embarked from *Charleston*, where by his great and lucrative practice as a lawyer he had received within the preceding year *four thousand guineas*.

The history of this celebrated embassy is in the recollection of every American. The treatment experienced by General *Pinckney*, at *Paris*, when the power and arregance of the French Republic were at their height, the personal dangers which he braved while unprotected by the Law of Nations, and abandoned by a profligate government to the regulations of their own police against foreigners; the failure of the first embassy, and his return to *Holland*, are too well known to require that they should be particularly dwelt upon. The nomination of the second embassy, at the head of which Gen. *PINCKNEY* was placed by President *ADAMS*, with the progress and ultimate failure of that attempt to negociate, through the arrogance, profligacy and corruption of the French rulers, are still better known, and will be remembered to the honor of General *PINCKNEY* as long as the gratitude of a just and generous people shall be the reward of exalted virtue and eminent services.—This reward he has in part had by the reception he experienced on his return to *America*; by the flattering approbation which his conduct received from his own government; and even by the praises extorted from his political enemies.—In a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. GILES (of *Virginia*) confessed that Gen. *PINCKNEY* had conducted himself (alluding to the first embassy) "with discretion and ability."

Previously to his return to America he had been appointed a Major-General in the newly raised army.—Immediately on his arrival he repaired to his command;—where his attention was directed with success to the improvement of military discipline until the army was disbanded by a resolution of Congress at the last session; when he retired with cheerfulness to the walks of private life, undistinguished by civil or military rank from the mass of his fellow citizens.

Important as the public services of Gen. Pinckney will appear by this brief sketch, they derive additional merit from the patriotic motives which have produced them.—He has never been known to solicit any other than the *post of danger*; for which his intrepid character peculiarly qualified him; and in the course of a life, exposed by the nature of his two professions to personal altercation, his courage was often tried and never questioned. High as his character stood at the bar of South-Carolina for knowledge of Law, displayed to great advantage by a masculine, nervous, and impressive oratory; he deserved still higher praise for his incorruptible integrity and the unrelenting rectitude of moral and professional conduct, by which he merited and established the reputation not only of a good citizen in all the social and domestic relations, but that so highly prized and so seldom admitted, of an honest Lawyer.

His disinterestedness and intrepidity have intitled him to a character equally high as a soldier and patriot. In the regiment that he commanded at the commencement of the revolution were a number of his near relations, none of whom were ever promoted or preferred by him on any occasion; and in all his appointments he was careful to select those exclusively who were distinguished by merit. A remarkable instance of his attachment to this correct principle occurred in his promotion of a private soldier of the name of HAMILTON, whose daring valour, heroic spirit and military enterprise seemed to destine him for command. He was rapidly advanced; appointed to the command of a company, and soon after a Brigade-Major.

Descended from a line of pious ancestors, General *PINCKNEY* inherits from them a belief in the christian faith and a strict observance of its duties and ceremonies.—For many years previous to his mission to France he was a member of the vestry of a congregation in Charleston.

Nothing can more strongly demonstrate the solidity of his worth and talents than the great respect they have always commanded from his political opponents, more especially in the state where he resides.—The democratic printer at Charleston, in republishing from the (Philad.) Aurora, always omits such passages as relate to Gen. *PINCKNEY*.

The political ground on which he now stands is that of a *firm but moderate Federalist*.—Unshackled by foreign influence or attachments, and possessing at the same time a competent knowledge of foreign politics and manners, derived from actual observation, he is anxious only to support the character of a *True American*.—As the friend of *WASHINGTON*, he reveres the memory of that great man, and supports his principles of policy and of administration.

The person and manners of General *PINCKNEY* are peculiarly formed to give dignity and effect to an elevated public situation. Conversant with the world from his earliest years, he has none of that affected gravity which has often made great men ridiculous; and though the frankness of his character leads him to be communicative and unreserved on all subjects (not excepting politics) yet on all occasions "discretion seems to cover him with her mantle." Superior to the artifice which affects to make a secret of state affairs, he is limited in the discussion of political topics by no other considerations than those of prudence and propriety.

To those who may be disposed to consider this sketch as the language of blind, undistinguishing panegyric, it is a sufficient answer to say, that plain facts and sober reason will furnish no other result than that which is here given.—The friends of a great man may safely praise him when his enemies have not *dared* to *impeach* him.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The *Public Life* and *Character* of JOHN ADAMS.

[Continued from our last.]

THE last Mercury contained the sketches of Mr. ADAMS' public life and character, down to the conclusion of his negociations in Holland. The subject is again resumed.

While the States in the Union were employed in establishing forms of Government, some of the learned in Europe of great abilities, particularly Mr. Turgot, the Abbe De Mably, and Dr. Price, were extremely busy in publishing their criticisms and advice. The American Revolution exhibited a spectacle, of which they had seen no example;—and therefore they eagerly watched the result. They one and all decried the three separate and distinct branches in most of our State governments, and contended that a single assembly, invested with all the legislative and executive powers of the constitution, was the best suited to the American people, and the most consistent with the nature of man. In all their remarks, they discovered great ignorance of our affairs.—This induced Mr. Adams, while in Europe, to publish his defence of the American Constitutions—in which he contends for a strong executive, separate and distinct from the legislative, and the judicial from both. This is an elaborate work; and in it Mr. Adams has taken an extensive view of ancient and modern governments—pointed out their defects, and explained their good qualities. It entered not into his plan to decry the bad use made of government;—but merely to illustrate the *theories* of various governments—to examine their parts, and to analyze their checks and balances;—for these he considers as essential to the existence and happiness of nations. He even contends, that tyranny and oppression are more likely to result from a government composed of only one numerous branch, than from a single individual invested with the whole executive and legislative power; and he illustrates his position by a multitude of examples.—Hence his enemies have taken occasion to allege, that he is a favorer of monarchy. On this point take his own words: "It is of better for the Americans, to rise all the

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[*For the remainder see fourth page.*]

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of October 2.*

We have ſeen in the papers, the reſult as given under the Paris head of Auguſt 6th, of the negotiation between our Commiſſioners and the French Government. It ſeems, it has failed, and is for the preſent ſuſpended, the reaſons of which are aſſigned. This account of the matter, though without an official ſtamp, has ſtrong marks of being an annunciation by authority of the French Government.

It is not improbable, that the leading points in the Statement are true; and conſidering the quarter from which it comes and the views to be anſwered, it is not deficient in moderation. There are, however, ſome diſcolourings, and ſeveral artful terms, of a nature to miſlead the public opinion of this country, which may require an antidote by a fair explanation. This ſhall be offered.

After a preliminary view of the ſubjects diſcuſſed in the Negotiation, it is ſtated in the ſequel, that "the negociation turned on three points."

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the Treaty of 1778.

This point (it is alledged) was waved by France, in conſequence of the aſſurance of our Envoys, that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compenſation for illegal captures. This point (it is ſaid) France offered to admit. But on condition only that the Treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed, with the modifications contained in the inſtructions given by WASHINGTON.

3. The 25th Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation.

France (it is ſaid) will probably inſiſt upon enjoying the ſame advantage as long as it is poſſeſſed to her injury by her enemy.

It is mentioned as ſupplementary, that

"There is another principle which France was anxious to eſtabliſh, namely,

"That neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property." But that our Treaty of 1793, with Great-Britain, prevented our acceding to this ſyſtem.

On the very face of the ſtatement, as to the two firſt points, we diſcover a ſtroke of French fineſſe.

France it is pretended waved the point of a continuance or modified renewal of the treaty of 1778, upon the aſſurance of our Envoys that they could not renew it: Yet we are informed in the next ſentence, that according to the principle of compenſation for illegal captures, ſhe did it upon the expreſs condition only that the treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed with modifications.

That is to ſay, ſhe waved the modified renewal of the treaty of '78, upon the condition that the United States would wave their claim of compenſation for illegal captures—a claim by herſelf admitted to be juſt.

This, it muſt be confeſſed, was an odd method of waving. It was more properly an attempt to barter a bad debt for a good one, a nullity (in other words a treaty which for thoſe very illegal captures in violation of it, and for other injuries had been rightfully declared void) for a valid claim equal to 20 000'000 of dollars. The argument by which it is intended to colour this ſubterfuge is this:—

"That as the two nations had never been in a ſtate of war with each other, the treaty of 1778 could not have been annulled without the conſent of both."

But there is not a writer on the law of nations, who will not inform the French government, that when one party to a treaty violates the compact in any material article, the other party is free to annul the whole.

France, before ſhe had the leaſt pretence of complaint againſt the United States, had infringed the Treaty in ſome of its eſſential points (ſpecially in the famous proviſion now again ſo much *vaunted*, that *neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property*; and ſhe went on increaſing her violations down to the period of abrogating the treaty in this Country; than which no national meaſure was ever juſtified by more cogent reaſons.

But it is aſſerted that this treaty is the only baſis of our claim to compenſation.—This poſition is as unfounded as the other.

France in her revolutionary phrenzy, denied the exiſtence of a LAW OF NATIONS. Returned (as is hoped) to reaſon, ſhe at preſent recognizes that law, and promiſes to be governed by it.

Then, as the greater part of the captures of which we complain were unjuſt and illegal; not by the peculiar ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1778, but by the General Law of Nations—it is plain that as to them our claim to compenſation is independent of and paramount to the Treaty.

It follows, that the ground which has been taken by France, in this particular, is untenable.

Further—as to the 25th article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation;

Towards a clear underſtanding of this point, it may be neceſſary to remind the public of ſome facts:—

Our treaty with France already mentioned, in the 17th Article, contains ſtipulations equivalent to the 25th article of our Treaty with Great-Britain.

As this Article has an expreſs ſaving of prior exiſting Treaties, France was left by the Treaty with Great-Britain in full poſſeſſion of the privileges in this reſpect which our Treaties with them had granted.

The conſequence was, that France being at war with Great-Britain, might bring prizes made from the latter, into our ports, while Britiſh ſhips could not enter with prizes made from France. France, therefore, had no cauſe to complain of the article in queſtion. It left her where ſhe was before, and with a privilege not enjoyed by Great-Britain.

If the caſe is now altered, and Great-Britain has acquired the preference which before belonged to France—it is by accident, or, more properly ſpeaking, by the fault of France, whoſe violence drove our government to the abolition of our Treaty with her—thereby transferring to our Treaty with Great-Britain, the advantages of priority, which formerly were attached to our Treaty with France.

This priority, therefore, occaſioned by the miſconduct of France, ought not to have been an obſtacle to the formation of a Treaty with us, which, in other reſpects, ſhould have been the ſame as our Treaty with Great-Britain. And doubtleſs it will appear hereafter, that our Envoys were authoriſed to offer, and did offer, ſuch a Treaty.

This circumſtance ought the leſs to have been an obſtacle, becauſe the 25th is one of the articles of our treaty with Great-Britain, which, by its own limitation, will expire in twelve years after the making of it, that is, in the year 1807.

Again—As to the principle, that neutral bottoms ſhould make neutral property, which, it is ſaid, France was anxious to eſtabliſh:—

IT is not true, as alledged, that our Treaty with Great-Britain was an impediment to our eſtabliſhing that principle with France; unleſs it was meant to do more than was done by the treaty of 1778.

It is clearly ſhewn by Mr. Jefferſon, in his correſpondence on the ſubject, and has been otherwiſe amply demonſtrated, that this Treaty did nothing more than adopt the principle as [illegible] tween the Uni[illegible] regard to each [illegible] the other at wa[illegible] party to enforc[illegible] againſt other N[illegible]

If more was d[illegible] time; if it was m[illegible] to inſiſt upon the [illegible] tions—it is eviden[illegible] more or leſs than [illegible] in war with Great-[illegible]

As a violation of our Treaty with her, this would have been the natural conſequence; as an attempt to change, by force, the preſent Law of Nations in a point which ſhe is deeply intereſted to maintain, the ſame conſequence was to be expected.

This would be another ſpecimen of the old policy—*War with* Great-Britain, *as the price of friendſhip with* France.

It is not unlikely that our Envoys have been inſtructed to decline, in any ſhape, the ſtipulation, that neutral bottoms ſhould make neutral property; and if they were, the inſtruction was a perfectly wiſe one.

Experience has ſhewn, in the conduct of France herſelf towards the United States, that it is a ſtipulation not to be relied upon; too contrary to the ſpirit of maritime war to be obſerved—and that the moſt probable effect of making it, will always be to introduce a germ of contention between the parties to the contract. It has been a cauſe of extreme embarraſſment to us in the preſent war.

An unwillingneſs to repeat the experiment of this contentious innovation, ought certainly to have been no obſtacle to a Treaty with the very power which has given to us proof that it was *worſe* than *nothing*, and taught us the neceſſity of diſtruſting it.

Hence we perceive the unreaſonableneſs and futility of the oſtenſible motives which, on the part of France, have obſtructed a treaty with the United States.

Let us now conjecture the true reaſons of the failure of the negociation. They were—1. The hope that an unſettled ſtate of things between the two countries might favour in the approaching election of Chief Magiſtrate, the choice of a perſon more complaiſant to the views of France, namely Mr. Jefferſon.—2. The expectation that with him a bargain more advantageous to France would be made than with our preſent Executive.

Will the people of the United States be the dupes of this ſcheme? Will they think it their intereſt to elevate to the head of the Government, a man with whom France expects to make ſuch a bargain as will ſuit her purpoſe, after the repeated proofs they have had of the wiſh of France to entangle them in her own intereſts, and embroil them with other nations? Why ſhould they do this?

Things are now upon a good footing.—A treaty, it is true, has not been made; but if we are to credit the French ſtatement, their depredations on our commerce are to ceaſe, and our neutral rights are in future to be reſpected.—It is, therefore, in our option to have *peace in fact* with France, though not by treaty; and, if ſhe keeps her word (the only ſecurity a treaty would give us) we ſhall be as well off (except in the article of compenſation for captures) as if a treaty had been made.

In little more than ſix years the parts of our treaty with Great-Britain reſpecting external commerce and navigation will expire. We can then ſtand both with France and her upon new ground, and, it is matter of indifference whether we ever again have a commercial treaty with either of them, unleſs upon better terms than heretofore. The trade between us and them may as well be left to regulate itſelf until bargains more poſitively advantageous for us can be made.

The gettting rid, on fair ground, of the Guarantee of the French Weſt-Indies in our treaty of Alliance with France, is a point of ſubſtantial intereſt gained to the United States.

We obſerve that an attempt was made to revive this Guarantée in a qualified form. whether, this revival was urged as an ultimatum or not, does not appear. It is probable that it has been a very ſerious point with France. And the reaſons which induced her to deſire it, ought to induce the United States to avoid it. The Guarantee as it formerly ſtood, would have engaged this Country in every maritime war in which France was a defenſive party. Commuted for a pecuniary aid, it would coſt them a large ſum of money in every ſuch caſe, and would be more or leſs hazardous to their peace.

Preſident WASHINGTON wiſely propoſed the ſubſtitute when the treaties were yet in force. But France would not liſten to the moderate propoſitions of this great man. Now, that the Treaties are at an end, in conſequence of French aggreſſions, we ought not voluntarily to reſume ſo ſerious an incumbrance. It would be far better for the United States to compenſate their own citizens for loſſes by French ſpoliations.

On this head it is to be obſerved, that nothing more than a promiſe of compenſation could at preſent have been expected from [illegible] pedient the affair will be refined for definitive negotiation, and little, if any time, will be loſt.

As to the reſt, a ſimple and obvious courſe of conduct, preſents itſelf. Let hoſtilities on the part of the United States ceaſe, and let the two countries paſs into a ſtate of Peace, in fact, on the baſis of the Law of Nations.——In this poſition it will be ſeen whether France is ſincere, and at the ſame time able to execute her aſſurance that our rights, as a neutral nation, will hereafter be reſpected.

But in doing this, let us take care that we are not found hereafter unprepared. Let effectual meaſures be taken to encreaſe our means of future reſiſtance; if again we ſhall be compelled to protect our rights, and defend our commerce by force. The poſture of Europe is ſtill eventful—eventful beyond all human calculation ——Abſurd indeed muſt be that American, who will reſt the ſafety of his country on any other foundation, than her own ability to repel violence.

OBSERVATOR.

EXTRACTED
From the American Daily Advertiſer.

To Mr. POULSON.

SIR,

I was informed that you intend to publiſh a daily Gazette. I preſume you did not form this deſign becauſe there is any ſcarcity of this commodity in the city, or throughout the Union. The preſs teems with theſe publications, and pours forth a torrent of motley intelligence, ſufficient in quantity to ſatiate the moſt voracious appetite for news. Since then, you do not publiſh becauſe there are not enough gazettes already, and ſince I cannot believe you are wholly influenced by a view to your own emolument, will you permit me to interpret your motives on this occaſion? You as well as every well-intentioned philanthropiſt muſt regret, that news-papers have almoſt univerſally, become the vehicles of ſlander, and party-rage. Have enabled us to break through the ſacred pale of domeſtic privacy, and publiſh from the hands of ignorant, and intereſted obſervers, mutilated portraits of men, high in the con- [illegible] idence of their fellow-citizens.—T[illegible] have been induſtrious to fan the flame of vil diſcord, by ſullying, and ſcattering public reputation, and private happine[illegible] ſome of the beſt members of the com[illegible] ty. You as well as I have been a w[illegible] of theſe evils, and I hope you burn wi[illegible] laudable ambition to ſhew the world, to be candid and liberal, and at the time editor of a gazette, are things wholly incompatible. That a man m[illegible] a lover of his country, and zealouſly a[illegible] ed to her beſt intereſts, and yet not ne[illegible] rily, hate every individual in it, wh[illegible] pens to differ from him in opinion, as [illegible] nature of thoſe intereſts. If thei[illegible] friend are your motives to this ſtep doubt not they are, I ſincerely wiſh yo[illegible] ceſs. But it will become you to be f[illegible] Atlas. Let your paper be employed [illegible] amining, and expoſing principles an[illegible] characters; and call no man your f[illegible] who would ſeek to render it a vehi[illegible] ſcurrilous abuſe, and perſonal ſarcaſm

The individual happineſs of a peop[illegible] far more influenced by their civil a[illegible] meſtic ſituation, than by their politica[illegible] tions. Yet certainly it may promot[illegible] lic benefit, that ſome great political [illegible] tions ſhould be agitated and diſcuſ[illegible] means of daily publications. To ſtate [illegible] queſtions fairly, to give early public [illegible] thoſe momentous facts which are hour[illegible] king place on the great political th[illegible] to furniſh materials, and to promote a [illegible] of candid and rational inveſtigation, a[illegible] great purpoſes of a gazette. Yet [illegible] theſe ſources fail, you need be [illegible] apprehenſion of preſenting the public [illegible] blank paper. Literary and moral ſul[illegible] afford an ample field to the genius ar[illegible] duſtry, of every lover of his country [illegible] ſuch I doubt not you will encourage ar[illegible] tronize. And ſhould political matte[illegible] to fill up your ſheets, you will not th[illegible] detracting from a well-earned reputa[illegible] to encourage in your countrymen, an[illegible] low-citizens, a diſpoſition to exerciſe [illegible] intellectual faculties by moral and lit[illegible] diſquiſitions. For ſurely if it is laudab[illegible] endeavour to excite in our fellow-men intrepid, and heroic ſpirit, to ſupport civil and national rights, it is no leſs [illegible] enable them to underſtand and exerciſe [illegible] rights, by promoting a ſpirit of improver[illegible] and diffuſing a love of virtue and rect[illegible]

Thus, Sir, have I preſumed to antic[illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGEN[illegible]

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 20[illegible]

Trade and commerce are quite dead [illegible] city, and the public anxiety has riſen [illegible] higheſt pitch, to know how the diffe[illegible] between Britain and Denmark will [illegible] tled.

Though moſt of the German prin[illegible] ſider the Peace between the Empe[illegible] France as certain, yet there are re[illegible] vices from Vienna ſtating that the [illegible] cabinet only wiſhes to temporize [illegible] pend negociation till the arrival of [illegible] Queen of Naples in the capital of Auſt[illegible] when, it is thought, the Britiſh party [illegible] be completely victorious over the partiſ[illegible] of France. Some Vienna letters ſay, t[illegible] both Lord Nelſon and Sir William Ha[illegible] ton will accompany her Majeſty to Vien[illegible] whence the former will go through Ger[illegible] ny to Cruxhaven, and the latter, others [illegible] tend, is to ſucceed Lord Whitworth in [illegible] diplomatic miſſion at Peterſburgh.

Count Ludolf was to go as Imperial A[illegible] baſſador extraordinary to Peterſburgh. [illegible] Emperor Paul has, it is ſaid, given or[illegible] for a Ruſſian army of 100.000 men to [illegible] proach the frontiers of Galicia.

Count St. Julien is ſaid to have brou[illegible] with him to Vienna the *ultimatum* of [illegible] French Government reſpecting the prel[illegible] naries of peace. Meanwhile, the comm[illegible] talk in the circles of the Court of Vie[illegible] is, that the Emperor, notwithſtanding [illegible] late reverſes, will only accept of ſuch a p[illegible] as is conſiſtent with his dignity.

LONDON, Auguſt 2[illegible]

FRACAS!

*From the London "*TIMES*" of Augu[illegible]*

A rencontre took place on Money [illegible] the ſhop of Mr Wright, the bookſel[illegible] tween the celebrated Peter Pindar ad [illegible] Giffard, author of the Baviad. In ep[illegible] the many ſarcaſms thrown out b[illegible] Pindar againſt the Author of the Bviad [illegible] other poems, Mr. Giffard lately publ[illegible] a ſevere ſatire againſt Peter. In [illegible] edition an alluſion is made of [illegible] groſs for decency to record. The [illegible]

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of October 2.*

We have seen in the papers, the result as given under the Paris head of Auguſt 6th, of the negotiation between our Commiſſioners and the French Government. It ſeems, it has failed, and is for the preſent ſuſpended, the reaſons of which are aſſigned. This account of the matter, though without an official ſtamp, has ſtrong marks of being an annunciation by authority of the French Government.

It is not improbable, that the leading points in the Statement are true; and conſidering the quarter from which it comes and the views to be anſwered, it is not deficient in moderation. There are, however, ſome diſcolourings, and ſeveral artful terms, of a nature to miſlead the public opinion of this country, which may require an antidote by a fair explanation. This ſhall be offered.

After a preliminary view of the ſubjects diſcuſſed in the Negotiation, it is ſtated in the ſequel, that "the negociation turned on three points."

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the Treaty of 1778.

This point (it is alledged) was waved by France, in conſequence of the aſſurance of our Envoys, that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compenſation for illegal captures. This point (it is ſaid) France offered to admit. But on condition only that the Treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed, with the modifications contained in the inſtructions given by WASHINGTON.

3. The 25th Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation.

France (it is ſaid) will probably inſiſt upon enjoying the ſame advantage as long as it is poſſeſſed to her injury by her enemy.

It is mentioned as ſupplementary, that

"There is another principle which France was anxious to eſtabliſh, namely,

"That neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property." But that our Treaty of 1793, with Great-Britain, prevented our acceding to this ſyſtem.

On the very face of the ſtatement, as to the two firſt points, we diſcover a ſtroke of French fineſſe.

France it is pretended waved the point of a continuance or modified renewal of the treaty of 1778, upon the aſſurance of our Envoys that they could not renew it: Yet we are informed in the next ſentence, that acceding to the principle of compenſation for illegal captures, ſhe did it upon the expreſs condition only that the treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed with modifications.

That is to ſay, ſhe waved the modified renewal of the treaty of '78, upon the condition that the United States, would wave their claim of compenſation for illegal captures—a claim by herſelf admitted to be juſt.

This, it muſt be confeſſed, was an odd method of waving. It was more properly an attempt to barter a bad debt for a good one, a nullity (in other words a treaty which for thoſe very illegal captures in violation of it, and for other injuries had been rightfully declared void) for a valid claim equal to 20 000'000 of dollars. The argument by which it is intended to colour this ſubterfuge is this:—

"That as the two nations had never been in a ſtate of war with each other, the treaty of 1778 could not have been annulled without the conſent of both."

But there is not a writer on the law of nations, who will not inform the French government, that when one party to a treaty violates the compact in any material article, the other party is free to annul the whole.

France, before ſhe had the leaſt pretence of complaint againſt the United States, had infringed the Treaty in ſome of its eſſential points eſpecially in the famous proviſion now again ſo much *vaunted*, that *neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property*; and ſhe went on increaſing her violations down to the period of abrogating the treaty in this Country; than which no rational meaſure was ever juſtified by more cogent reaſons.

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It follows, that the ground which has been taken by France, in this particular, is untenable.

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If the caſe is now altered, and Great-Britain has acquired the preference which before belonged to France—it is by accident, or, more properly ſpeaking, by the fault of France, whoſe violence drove our government to the abolition of our Treaty with her—thereby transferring to our Treaty with Great-Britain, the advantages of priority, which formerly were attached to our Treaty with France.

This priority, therefore, occaſioned by the miſconduct of France, ought not to have been an obſtacle to the formation of a Treaty with us, which, in other reſpects, ſhould have been the ſame as our Treaty with Great-Britain. And doubtleſs it will appear hereafter, that our Envoys were authoriſed to offer, and did offer, ſuch a Treaty.

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In little more than ſix years the parts of our treaty with Great-Britain reſpecting external commerce and navigation will expire. We can then ſtand both with France and her upon new ground, and, it is matter of indifference whether we ever again have a commercial treaty with either of them, unleſs upon better terms than heretofore. The trade between us and them may as well be left to regulate itſelf until bargains more poſitively advantageous for us can be made.

The gettting rid, on fair ground, of the Guarantee of the French Weſt-Indies in our treaty of Alliance with France, is a point of ſubſtantial intereſt gained to the United States.

We obſerve that an attempt was made to revive this Guarantee in a qualified form, whether, this revival was urged as an ultimatum or not, does not appear. It is probable that it has been a very ſerious point with France. And the reaſons which induced her to deſire it, ought to induce the United States to avoid it. The Guarantee as it formerly ſtood, would have engaged this Country in every maritime war in which France was a defenſive party. Commuted for a pecuniary aid, it would coſt them a large ſum of money in every ſuch caſe, and would be more or leſs hazardous to their peace.

Preſident WASHINGTON wiſely propoſed the ſubſtitute when the treaties were yet in force. But France would not liſten to the moderate propoſitions of this great man. Now, that the Treaties are at an end, in conſequence of French aggreſſions, we ought not voluntarily to reſume ſo ſerious an incumbrance. It would be far better for the United States to compenſate their own citizens for loſſes by French ſpoliations.

On this head it is to be obſerved, that nothing more than a promiſe of compenſation could at preſent have been expected from [illegible] pedient the affair will be refined for definitive negotiation, and little, if any time, will be loſt.

As to the reſt, a ſimple and obvious courſe of conduct, preſents itſelf. Let hoſtilities, on the part of the United States ceaſe, and let the two countries paſs into a ſtate of Peace, in fact, on the baſis of the Law of Nations.——In this poſition it will be ſeen whether France is ſincere, and at the ſame time able to execute her aſſurance that our rights, as a neutral nation, will hereafter be reſpected.

But in doing this, let us take care that we are not found hereafter unprepared. Let effectual meaſures be taken to encreaſe our means of future reſiſtance; if again we ſhall be compelled to protect our rights, and defend our commerce by force. The poſture of Europe is ſtill eventful—eventful beyond all human calculation——Abſurd indeed muſt be that American, who will reſt the ſafety of his country on any other foundation, than her own ability to repel violence.

OBSERVATOR.

EXTRACTED
From the American Daily Advertiſer.

To Mr. POULSON.

SIR,

I was informed that you intend to publiſh a daily Gazette. I preſume you did not form this deſign becauſe there is any ſcarcity of this commodity in the city, or throughout the Union. The preſs teems with theſe publications, and pours forth a torrent of motley intelligence, ſufficient in quantity to ſatiate the moſt voracious appetite for news. Since then, you do not publiſh becauſe there are not enough gazettes already, and ſince I cannot believe you are wholly influenced by a view to your own emolument, will you permit me to interpret your motives on this occaſion? You as well as every enlightened philanthropiſt muſt regret, that news-papers have almoſt univerſally, becomes the vehicles of ſlander, and party-rage. Have enabled us to break through the ſacred pale of domeſtic privacy, and publiſh from the hands of ignorant, and intereſted obſervers, mutilated portraits of men, high in the confidence of their fellow-citizens.—[illegible] they have been induſtrious to fan the flame of civil diſcord, by ſullying, and poiſoning, the public reputation, and private happineſs, of ſome of the beſt members of the community. You as well as I have been a witneſs of theſe evils, and I hope you burn with the laudable ambition to ſhew the world, that to be candid and liberal, and at the ſame time editor of a gazette, are things not wholly incompatible. That a man may be a lover of his country, and zealouſly attached to her beſt intereſts, and yet not neceſſarily, hate every individual in it, who happens to differ from him in opinion, as to the nature of thoſe intereſts. If theſe my friend are your motives to this ſtep, as I doubt not they are, I ſincerely wiſh you ſucceſs. But it will become you to be firm as Atlas. Let your paper be employed in examining, and expoſing principles and not characters; and call no man your friend, who would ſeek to render it a vehicle for ſcurrilous abuſe, and perſonal ſarcaſm.

The individual happineſs of a people, is far more influenced by their civil and domeſtic ſituation, than by their political relations. Yet certainly it may promote public benefit, that ſome great political queſtions ſhould be agitated and diſcuſſed by means of daily publications. To ſtate theſe queſtions fairly, to give early publicity to thoſe momentous facts which are hourly taking place on the great political theatre, to furniſh materials, and to promote a ſpirit of candid and rational inveſtigation, are the great purpoſes of a gazette. Yet ſhould theſe ſources fail, you need be under no apprehenſion of preſenting the public with blank paper. Literary and moral ſubjects afford an ample field to the genius and induſtry, of every lover of his country; and ſuch I doubt not you will encourage and patronize. And ſhould political matter fail to fill up your ſheets, you will not think it detracting from a well-earned reputation, to encourage in your countrymen, and fellow-citizens, a diſpoſition to exerciſe their intellectual faculties by moral and literary diſquiſitions. For ſurely if it is laudable to endeavour to excite in our fellow-men, an intrepid, and heroic ſpirit, to ſupport our civil and national rights, it is no leſs ſo, to enable them to underſtand and exerciſe thoſe rights, by promoting a ſpirit of improvement, and diffuſing a love of virtue and rectitude.

Thus, Sir, have I preſumed to anticipate

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 20.

Trade and commerce are quite dead in this city, and the public anxiety has riſen to the higheſt pitch, to know how the differences between Britain and Denmark will be ſettled.

Though moſt of the German prints conſider the Peace between the Emperor and France as certain, yet there are recent advices from Vienna ſtating that the Imperial cabinet only wiſhes to temporize and ſuſpend negociation till the arrival of the Queen of Naples in the capital of Auſtria, when, it is thought, the Britiſh party will be completely victorious over the partiſans of France. Some Vienna letters ſay, that both Lord Nelſon and Sir William Hamilton will accompany her Majeſty to Vienna, whence the former will go through Germany to Cruxhaven, and the latter, others pretend, is to ſucceed Lord Whitworth in his diplomatic miſſion at Peterſburgh.

Count Ludolf was to go as Imperial Ambaſſador extraordinary to Peterſburgh. The Emperor Paul has, it is ſaid, given orders for a Ruſſian army of 100.000 men to approach the frontiers of Galicia.

Count St. Julien is ſaid to have brought with him to Vienna the *ultimatum* of the French Government reſpecting the preliminaries of peace. Meanwhile, the common talk in the circles of the Court of Vienna is, that the Emperor, notwithſtanding his late reverſes, will only accept of ſuch a peace as is conſiſtent with his dignity.

LONDON, Auguſt 2[illegible]

FRACAS!

From the London "TIMES" *of Auguſt 2*

A rencontre took place on Monday in the ſhop of Mr Wright, the bookſeller, between the celebrated Peter Pindar and Mr. Giffard, author of the Baviad. In reply to the many ſarcaſms thrown out by Peter Pindar againſt the Author of the Baviad and other poems, Mr. Giffard lately publiſhed a ſevere ſatire againſt Peter. In a ſecond edition an alluſion is made of a kind too groſs for decency to record. This [illegible]

combat on Monday produced blows. Dr. Valcot went into the ſhop of Mr. Wright, where Mr. Giffard was ſeated reading a newſpaper: he aſked him if his name was not Giffard? He replied in the affirmative. Upon which the Doctor aimed a blow at his brother-poet with a cane, which Mr. Giffard dexterouſly warded off, wreſted the cane from Peter, and in an inſtant broke the head of his aſſailant with his own ſtick. Some gentlemen who were preſent interfered, and Peter was thruſt into the ſtreet, where a mob collected, to whom he made his appeal. He had loſt his hat in the affray, which was thrown out to him; but the poet of the Baviad kept poſſeſſion of the cane, as a trophy of his triumph. Peter threatens a proſecution.

Peter Pindar is ſaid to be getting into years; we would have

Pindarum Quisquis ſtudet æmulari,

be able to plead dotage at leaſt in his excuſe.

Auguſt 27.

According to the advices received yeſterday, by Mr. Baſilico, the Meſſenger, who brought deſpatches from Conſtantinople, as well as Vienna, there is reaſon to believe that General Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

The trials of the Negroes concerned in the late inſurrection at Richmond, (Virg.) are ſuſpended until the opinion of the Legiſlature can be had on ſubject. This meaſure is ſaid to be owing to the immenſe numbers who are implicated in the plot; whoſe death, ſhould they be all found guilty and be executed, will nearly produce the annihilation of the blacks in that part of the country.

Richmond, September 30.

"On Saturday laſt, the noted Gabriel arrived here by water under guard, from Norfolk. He was taken before the Governor; and, after ſome interrogations, committed to the Penitentiary for trial. We underſtand that when he was apprehended he manifeſted the greateſt marks of firmneſs and compoſure, ſhewing not the leaſt diſpoſition to equivocate, or ſcreen himſelf from juſtice. He denied the charge of being the firſt in exciting the inſurrection, although he was to have had the chief command—but, that there were four or five perſons more materially concerned in the conſpiracy; we only wiſh it may be true, provided there are white-men in the plot, that they may be brought to juſtice.

"The captain of the lugger, who took Gabriel from this to Norfolk, was arreſted at the ſame time, on ſuſpicion of intentionally aiding and aſſiſting in his eſcape, and, confined in jail, together with two negro men that were on board the veſſel.—The diſcovery was fortunately made by a negro boy formerly of this neighbourhood, who being acquainted with the General, very friendly accoſted him, as he accidentally met with him on the wharf."

Bonaparte ſays a late London paper, is treating with the Pope for the reſtoration of the Catholic Religion to France, and the recal of the exiled Biſhops. The College of Cardinals are debating on the application.

Thirteen adults and four children died at Baltimore of the prevailing diſorder during the 24 hours ending on Friday morning at ſun-riſe.

BOSTON, October 7.

A gentleman who left Paris on the 12th of Auguſt, has favored us with ſeveral French papers. The following article is contained in the Paris Journal of Aug. 8:

"A ſort of ſtatement has been publiſhed in ſome papers of the preſent ſituation of the Negotiation between the American and French Miniſters at Paris. It is not true, as the author of that article reports, that, the Negotiation is broken off, nor has it ever been. Every part of that publication is remarkably inaccurate not excepting even the quotations from and the dates of treaties."

The 25th article of the Britiſh Treaty which has been reported as an impediment to the Negotiation conducting at Paris will expire, according to the proviſion of the treaty in the year 1807.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettſom of London, to a friend in this town, dated Aug. 20, 1800.

"The greateſt revolution of the preſent day in our department is the inoculation of the Cow-Pox; which ſpreads rapidly throughout Europe; we have had about 16,000 ſucceſsful caſes, with out any fatality, and in 3,000 trials, where the common Small-Pox has been applied after the vaccine inoculation, not one has taken the diſeaſe, ſo that the character of the Cow-Pox, is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed here, as muſt ſoon annihilate the old inoculation. It ſeems a glorious reflection, on the preſervation of human victims, perhaps in London alone 2,000 die annually of the Small-Pox. Imagine how many muſt be ſaved to the community in half a century, if we calculate theſe annually, and the ſucceſſive generations reſulting from them! Sufficient to remedy the carnage entailed upon mankind by the luſt, ambition and folly of war."

PROVIDENCE, October 11.

MR. JOSEPH WISEMAN,

SIR,

THE Intendant-General of this city ſome days ago iſſued an order, by which he demands a certificate of the Spaniſh Conſul from all American Veſſels of that port which they may have cleared out from, and in order to get admitted. The ſloop Ranger, which arrived at this port the 16th of Auguſt, not having a certificate, I was under the neceſſity of entering bonds, ſo as to have her unladen. You will be ſo good as to ſend me a certificate for her. In the mean time, I am, &c.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

Havanna, Sept. 3, 1800.

P. S. The captain's name of the ſloop Ranger above mentioned is Joſeph Smith, and his owner Bernard Smith, of Briſtol.—On the 27th of Auguſt came in the ſloop Somerſet, Capt. Lewis Thomas, and not having a certificate, I have to requeſt you to ſend me one.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

To the Spaniſh Vice-Conſul for Rhode-Island, &c. &c.

The Manhattan Company of New-York has erected a handſome bridge over the Cayuga Lake. It is a mile and a quarter in length, and is wide enough for three waggons to run abreaſt. It coſt about one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, and is ſubject to a toll.

NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, October 14, 1800.

We have in vain ſearched for a ſatisfactory reaſon for putting up apples for winter's uſe, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preſerving them, which has been found by experiment to anſwer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in caſks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry ſand: each layer being covered. This preſerves them from the air, from moiſture and from froſt; it prevents their periſhing by their own perſpiration, the moiſture being abſorbed in the ſand—at the ſame time, it preſerved the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner ſound and freſh, till near midſummer, and how much longer they might have been kept, is not known. Any kind of ſand will anſwer, but it muſt be perfectly dry. *(N. Y. M. Adv.)*

The Engliſh and Danes have not yet compromiſed their differences. An Engliſh Miniſter is exerting himſelf to that purpoſe at Copenhagen, and a ſtrong Engliſh fleet is off Elſineur in readineſs to operate if the Court of Denmark ſhould appear diſpoſed to hoſtilities. A French Miniſter is employing his influence againſt Great-Britain.

DIED.]—At Weſterly, in this State, on Monday the 6th inſt. Col. *Henry Babcock*, in the 65th year of his age.

—In this town, Mr. *Clarke Hargill*, in the 31ſt year of his age.

Mr. *Ebenezer Carr*, in the 65th year of his age.

Marine Articles

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lively, Vance,	Alexandria
Arvin, Allen,	New-Providence
Schooner Betſey, May,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Nancy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
Concord, Bennett,	New-York
Ship Semiramis, Smith,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Munro,	New-York
Betſey, Cole,	Ditto
Sally, Lyndon,	George-Town
Defiance, Sturges,	Hartford
Schooner Friendſhip, Anthony,	Charleſton
Sloop Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Ranger, Bliven,	New-York
Rainbow, Cranſton,	Ditto
Schooner Azubal & Ruthy, Wing,	Machias
Sloop Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
Sally, Congdon,	Philadelphia
Nancy, Spencer,	Albany

PORT OF NEWPORT,

October 6.

Arrived ſhip *Semiramis, Smith*, of Newport, from *Havanna*, laden with ſugar.—Sailed under convoy of the *Conſtitution* Frigate.

Alſo arrived ſchooner *Liberty, Chace*, of *Somerſet*, from *Turk's-Iſland*. Capt. *Chace* informs that the ſchooner *Polly*, of *New-York, John Gray*, maſter, arrived at Turk's-Iſland on the 14th ult. all well.—He alſo informs that they have experienced a hurricane at Turk's-Iſland on the 9th ult.; that ſeveral veſſels had been obliged to put to ſea, but that they did not ſuſtain much damage.

Same day arrived ſloop *Irvin* of *Newport, Allen*, from *New-Providence*, in ballaſt.

October 12.

Alſo arrived brig *Little-Sally, Norris*, from *Havanna*, laden with ſugar.

October 13.

Arrived brig *Greenwich, Tayer*, from *Havanna*, laden with ſugar and molaſſes.

The brig Paragon, Capt. Oliver Hicks, of Baltimore, was ſtranded in a hurricane at St. Thomas's on the 3d September.—Veſſel and cargo loſt.—Crew loſt, except Captain and three hands.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	2 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	2 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	2 P.M.
7	52		56	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
8	52		57	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
9	58		62	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
10	65		67	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
11	55		60	NW.	N.	Fair.	Do.
12	56		58	SE.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	62		65	S.	SW.	Rain.	Rain.

C. FOWLER and Company,

to their uſual aſſortment of GOODS, have for Sale,

at 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, pipe or quarter-caſk;—and a few hhds. of ſuperfine and common

FLOUR,

by the quantity or ſingle barrel.

Oct. 13, 1800.

COFFEE.

10,000 Weight of excellent Bourbon Coffee to be ſold low for Caſh.—Apply to E. BURRILL.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods; together with an aſſortment of Liverpool and Glaſs Ware; ſuperfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the buſhel.

He ſtill continues to carry on the Baking buſineſs, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will ſell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Meſſieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s Store.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MELVILL, Pewterers,

Inform their Friends and the Public at large,

That they have removed from their ſhop on the Hill, to one on the Long-Wharf, directly oppoſite the Brick-Market, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, PEWTER of all kinds, of as good quality, and as low as can be purchaſed in the State.—Likewiſe Hawſe-Leads and Scuppers of any dimenſion, at the ſhorteſt notice; deep-ſea Leads, lead Weights, &c.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per hogſhead or barrel; firſt quality Georgia Tobacco, per ditto; Cordage of all ſizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and ſquare bars, per ton or hundred; ſouchong and bohea Teas, per cheſt or dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; meſs and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT but ONE.

The public are reſpectfully informed, that owing to the indiſpoſition of Mr. HARPER, the Entertainments announced for Laſt evening, are unavoidably poſtponed until TO-MORROW Evening, Oct. 15, 1800, *when will poſitively be performed,*

For the Benefit of Mr. USHER and Mrs. DICKENSON.

A favorite Dramatic Piece.—*(never performed here)*—Called

CHARLOTTE and WERTER;

OR, THE

Fatal Attachment.

This juſtly admired Play, (taken from the popular German tale of the "Sorrows of Werter") is the production of the celebrated Reynolds, and was performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in London with equal ſucceſs to *any* of Kotzebue's Plays.

Werter, *(in love with Charlotte)* Mr. Harper.
Sebaſtian, *(friend to Werter)* Mr. Uſher.
Leuthrop, *(Werter's confidential Servant)* Mr. Dickenſon.
Frederic, *(friend to Albert)* Mr. Kedey.
And, Albert, *(betrothed to Charlotte)* Mr. Powell.
Laura, *(confidant to Charlotte)* Mrs. Dickenſon.
And, Charlotte, Mrs. Powell.

In the courſe of the evening

An Allegoric Addreſs

Written by Mrs. ROWSON, author of "Americans in England," "Slaves in Algiers" alſo the celebrated novels of "Reuben and Rachel," "Fille de Chambre" &c. &c. &c.

To be ſpoken by Mrs. POWELL.

Dibdin's celebrated comic SONG, of

The COUNTRY CLUB;

OR,

Here's 'to ye Neighbour Spriggins.' by Mr. USHER.

The whole to conclude with a favorite FARCE, (by particular deſire) of

The AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Lingo,	Mr. Villiers.
Compton,	Mr. Harper.
Eugene,	Mr. Uſher.
John,	Mr. Powell.
Chicane,	Mr. Kedey.
And, Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Dickenſon.
Laura,	Mrs. Dickenſon.
And Cowſlip,	Mrs. Harper.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.

BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.

LOST,

On the 4th inſt. between the Brick Market in Newport, and Howland's-Ferry,

A work'd Pocket-Book, containing a number of papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the Mercury Printing-Office, ſhall be rewarded.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER'S *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; ſugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allſpice; pepper; muſtard; coarſe, fine and blown ſalt; ſalt fiſh; founding leads; ſail-needles; fiſhing leads, lines, and fiſh-hooks of all ſorts; cane and hemlock fiſhing-poles; flints, powder, ſhot and muſket balls; pun-cheons; ſtock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and ſcupper-nails; braſs and wooden cocks; large and ſmall gimblets; corks & ſcrews; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; ſegars; large and ſmall decanters; vinegar cruets; pint, half, and quarter, tumblers; four different ſorts of wine-glaſſes; ſalt-ceilers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and diſhes; plates of three ſizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and ſaucers; ſugar pots; waſh baſons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; ſtone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glaſſes; common ditto; houſe, ſcrubbing, hair, white-waſh, and ſhoe-bruſhes; ladles and tormentors; ſickles; pen, jack, and caſe-knives and forks; iron and metal ſpoons; men's, women's, and children's, ſhoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; neſts of tubs, boxes, and meaſures; pails; ſieves; wooden bowls; mops; red-wood; roll brimſtone; large and ſmall Nova-Scotia and Engliſh grind-ſtones &c.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1800.

combat on Monday produced blows. Dr. Valcot went into the shop of Mr. Wright, where Mr. Giffard was seated reading a newspaper: he asked him if his name was not Giffard? He replied in the affirmative. Upon which the Doctor aimed a blow at his brother-poet with a cane, which Mr. Giffard dexterously warded off, wrested the cane from Peter, and in an instant broke the head of his assailant with his own stick. Some gentlemen who were present interfered, and Peter was thrust into the street, where a mob collected, to whom he made his appeal. He had lost his hat in the affray, which was thrown out to him; but the poet of the Baviad kept possession of the cane, as a trophy of his triumph. Peter threatens a prosecution.

Peter Pindar is said to be getting into years; we would have

Pindarum Quisquis studet æmulari,

be able to plead dotage at least in his excuse.

August 27.

According to the advices received yesterday, by Mr. Basilico, the Messenger, who brought despatches from Constantinople, as well as Vienna, there is reason to believe that General Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

The trials of the Negroes concerned in the late insurrection at Richmond, (Virg.) are suspended until the opinion of the Legislature can be had on subject. This measure is said to be owing to the immense numbers who are implicated in the plot; whose death, should they be all found guilty and be executed, will nearly produce the annihilation of the blacks in that part of the country.

Richmond, September 30.

"On Saturday last, the noted Gabriel arrived here by water under guard, from Norfolk. He was taken before the Governor; and, after some interrogations, committed to the Penitentiary for trial. We understand that when he was apprehended he manifested the greatest marks of firmness and composure, shewing not the least disposition to equivocate, or screen himself from justice. He denied the charge of being the first in exciting the insurrection, although he was to have had the chief command—but, that there were four or five persons more materially concerned in the conspiracy; [illegible] we only wish it may be true, provided there are white-men in the plot, that they may be brought to justice.

"The captain of the lugger, who took Gabriel from this to Norfolk, was arrested at the same time, on suspicion of intentionally aiding and assisting in his escape, and, confined in jail, together with two negro men that were on board the vessel.—The discovery was fortunately made by a negro boy formerly of this neighbourhood, who being acquainted with the General, very friendly accosted him, as he accidentally met with him on the wharf."

Bonaparte says a late London paper, is treating with the Pope for the restoration of the Catholic Religion to France, and the recal of the exiled Bishops. The College of Cardinals are debating on the application.

Thirteen adults and four children died at Baltimore of the prevailing disorder during the 24 hours ending on Friday morning at sun-rise.

BOSTON, October 7,

A gentleman who left Paris on the 12th of August, has favored us with several French papers. The following article is contained in the Paris Journal of Aug. 8:

"A sort of statement has been published in some papers of the present situation of the Negotiation between the American and French Ministers at Paris. It is not true, as the author of that article reports, that, the Negotiation is broken off, nor has it ever been. Every part of that publication is remarkably inaccurate; not excepting even the quotations from and the dates of treaties."

The 25th article of the British Treaty which has been reported as an impediment to the Negotiation conducting at Paris will expire, according to the provision of the treaty in the year 1807.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettsom of London, to a friend in this town, dated Aug. 20, 1800.

"The greatest revolution of the present day in our department is the inoculation of the Cow-Pox; which spreads rapidly throughout Europe; we have had about 16,000 successful cases, with out any fatality, and in 3,000 trials, where the common Small-Pox has been applied after the vaccine inoculation, not one has taken the disease, so that the character of the Cow-Pox, is so firmly established here, as must soon annihilate the old inoculation. It seems a glorious reflection, on the preservation of human victims, perhaps in London alone 2,000 die annually of the Small-Pox. Imagine how many must be saved to the community in half a century, if we calculate these annually, and the successive generations resulting from them! Sufficient to remedy the carnage entailed upon mankind by the lust, ambition and folly of war."

PROVIDENCE, October 11.

MR. JOSEPH WISEMAN,

SIR,

THE Intendant-General of this city some days ago issued an order, by which he demands a certificate of the Spanish Consul from all American Vessels of that port which they may have cleared out from, and in order to get admitted. The sloop Ranger, which arrived at this port the 16th of August, not having a certificate, I was under the necessity of entering bonds, so as to have her unladen. You will be so good as to send me a certificate for her. In the mean time, I am, &c.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

Havanna, Sept. 3, 1800.

P. S. The captain's name of the sloop Ranger above mentioned is Joseph Smith, and his owner Bernard Smith, of Bristol.—On the 27th of August came in the sloop Somerset, Capt. Lewis Thomas, and not having a certificate, I have to request you to send me one.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

To the Spanish Vice-Consul for Rhode-Island, &c. &c.

The Manhattan Company of New-York has erected a handsome bridge over the Cayuga Lake. It is a mile and a quarter in length, and is wide enough for three waggons to run abreast. It cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is subject to a toll.

NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, October 14, 1800.

We have in vain searched for a satisfac[illegible] [illegible] for putting up apples for winter's use, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preserving them, which has been found by experiment to answer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand: each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, the moisture being absorbed in the sand—at the same time, it preserved the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till near midsummer, and how much longer they might have been kept, is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry. *(N.Y. M. Adv.)*

The English and Danes have not yet compromised their differences. An English Minister is exerting himself to that purpose at Copenhagen, and a strong English fleet is off Elsineur in readiness to operate if the Court of Denmark should appear disposed to hostilities. A French Minister is employing his influence against Great-Britain.

DIED.]—At Westerly, in this State, on Monday the 6th inst. Col. *Henry Babcock*, in the 65th year of his age.

—In this town, Mr. *Clarke Hargill*, in the 31st year of his age.

Mr. *Ebenezer Carr*, in the 65th year of his age.

Marine Articles

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lively, Vance,	Alexandria
Arvin, Allen.	New-Providence
Schooner Betsey, May,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Nancy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
Concord, Bennett,	New-York
Ship Semiramis, Smith,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Munro,	New-York
Betsey, Cole,	Ditto
Sally, Lyndon,	George-Town
Defiance, Sturges,	Hartford
Schooner Friendship, Anthony,	Charleston
Sloop Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Ranger, Bliven,	New-York
Rainbow, Cranston,	Ditto
Schooner Azubal & Ruthy, Wing,	Machias
Sloop Sally, Westcott,	Providence
Sally, Congdon,	Philadelphia
Nancy, Spencer,	Albany

PORT OF NEWPORT,

October 6.

Arrived ship *Semiramis*, *Smith*, of Newport, from *Havanna*, laden with sugar.—Sailed under convoy of the *Constitution* Frigate.

Also arrived schooner *Liberty*, *Chace*, of *Somerset*, from *Turk's-Island*. Capt. *Chace* informs that the schooner *Polly*, of *New-York*, *John Gray*, master, arrived at Turk's-Island on the 14th ult. all well.—He also informs that they have experienced a hurricane at Turk's-Island on the 9th ult.; that several vessels had been obliged to put to sea, but that they did not sustain much damage.

Same day arrived sloop *Irvin* of *Newport*, *Allen*, from *New-Providence*, in ballast.

October 12.

Also arrived brig *Little-Sally*, *Norris*, from *Havanna*, laden with sugar.

October 13.

Arrived brig *Greenwich*, *Tayer*, from *Havanna*, laden with sugar and molasses.

The brig Paragon, Capt. Oliver Hicks, of Baltimore, was stranded in a hurricane at St. Thomas's on the 3d September.—Vessel and cargo lost.—Crew lost, except Captain and three hands.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 2 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 2 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 2 P.M.
	Deg.					
7	52	56	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
8	52	57	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
9	58	62	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
10	65	67	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
11	55	60	NW.	N.	Fair.	Do.
12	56	58	SE.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	62	65	S.	SW.	Rain.	Rain.

C. FOWLER and Company,

to their usual assortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,

Pipe 4th-proof Coniac Brandy

Pipe or quarter-cask;—and a few bbls. of superfine and common

FLOUR,

any quantity or single barrel.

Oct. 13, 1800.

COFFEE.

10,000 Weight of excellent Bourbon Coffee to be sold low for Cash.—Apply to E. BURRILL.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has for sale, a general assortment of West-India Goods; together with an assortment of Liverpool and Glass Ware; superfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the bushel.

He still continues to carry on the Baking business, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will sell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Messieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s Store.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MELVILL, Pewterers,

Inform their Friends and the Public at large,

That they have removed from their shop on the Hill, to one on the Long-Wharf, directly opposite the Brick-Market, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, PEWTER of all kinds, of as good quality, and as low as can be purchased in the State.—Likewise Hawse-Leads and Scuppers of any dimension, at the shortest notice; deep-sea Leads, lead Weights, &c.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per hogshead or barrel; first quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all sizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and square bars, per ton or hundred; souchong and bohea Teas, per chest or dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; mess and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT but ONE.

The public are respectfully informed, that owing to the indisposition of Mr. HARPER, the Entertainments announced for last evening, are unavoidably postponed until TO-MORROW Evening, Oct. 15, 1800, when will positively be performed,

For the Benefit of Mr. USHER and Mrs. DICKENSON.

A favorite Dramatic Piece.—*(never performed here)*—Called

CHARLOTTE and WERTER;

OR, THE

Fatal Attachment.

This justly admired Play, (taken from the popular German tale of the "Sorrows of Werter") is the production of the celebrated Reynolds, and was performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in London with equal success to *any* of Kotzebue's Plays.

Werter, *(in love with Charlotte)* Mr. Harper.
Sebastian, *(friend to Werter)* Mr. Usher.
Leuthrop, *(Werter's confidential Servant)* Mr. Dickenson.
Frederic, *(friend to Albert)* Mr. Kedey.
And, Albert, *(betrothed to Charlotte)* Mr. Powell.
Laura, *(confidant to Charlotte)* Mrs. Dickenson.
And, Charlotte, Mrs. Powell.

In the course of the evening

An Allegoric Address

Written by Mrs. ROWSON, author of "Americans in England," "Slaves in Algiers" also the celebrated novels of "Reuben and Rachel," "Fille de Chambre" &c. &c. &c.

To be spoken by Mrs. POWELL.

Dibdin's celebrated comic SONG, of

The COUNTRY CLUB;

OR,

Here's 'to ye Neighbour Spriggins.' by Mr. USHER.

The whole to conclude with a favorite FARCE, (by particular desire) of

The AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Lingo, Mr. Villiers.
Compton, Mr. Harper.
Eugene, Mr. Usher.
John, Mr. Powell.
Chicane, Mr. Kedey.
And, Sir Felix Friendly, Mr. Dickenson.
Laura, Mrs. Dickenson.
And, Cowslip, Mrs. Harper.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.

BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.

LOST,

On the 4th inst. between the Brick Market in Newport, and Howland's-Ferry,

A work'd Pocket-Book, containing a number of papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the Mercury Printing-Office, shall be rewarded.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER'S *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; sugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allspice; pepper; mustard; coarse, fine and blown salt; salt fish; founding leads; sail-needles; fishing leads, lines, and fish-hooks of all sorts; cane and hemlock fishing-poles; flints, powder, shot and musket-balls; gun-locks; stock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and scupper-nails; brass and wooden cocks; large and small gimblets; cork-screws; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; segars; large and small decanters; vinegar cruets; pint, half, and quarter, tumblers; four different sorts of wine-glasses; salt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and dishes; plates of three sizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and saucers; sugar pots; wash balons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; stone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glasses; common ditto; house, scrubbing, tar, white-wash, and shoe-brushes; ladles and tormentors; sickles; pen, jack, and case-knives and forks; iron and metal spoons; men's, women's, and children's, shoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; nests of tubs, boxes, and measures; pails; sieves; wooden bowls; mops; redwood; rollbrimstone; large and small Nova-Scotia and English grind-stones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of October 2.*

We have ſeen in the papers, the reſult as given under the Paris head of Auguſt 6th, of the negotiation between our Commiſſioners and the French Government. It ſeems, it has failed, and is for the preſent ſuſpended, the reaſons of which are aſſigned. This account of the matter, though without an official ſtamp, has ſtrong marks of being an annunciation by authority of the French Government.

It is not improbable, that the leading points in the Statement are true; and conſidering the quarter from which it comes and the views to be anſwered, it is not deficient in moderation. There are, however, ſome diſcolourings, and ſeveral artful terms, of a nature to miſlead the public opinion of this country, which may require an antidote by a fair explanation. This ſhall be offered.

After a preliminary view of the ſubjects diſcuſſed in the Negotiation, it is ſtated in the ſequel, that "the negociation turned on three points."

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the Treaty of 1778.

This point (it is alledged) was waved by France, in conſequence of the aſſurance of our Envoys, that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compenſation for illegal captures. This point (it is ſaid) France offered to admit. But on condition only that the Treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed, with the modifications contained in the inſtructions given by WASHINGTON.

3. The 25th Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation.

France (it is ſaid) will probably inſiſt upon enjoying the ſame advantage as long as it is poſſeſſed to her injury by her enemy.

It is mentioned as ſupplementary, that

"There is another principle which France was anxious to eſtabliſh, namely,

"That neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property." But that our Treaty of 1793, with Great-Britain, prevented our acceding to this ſyſtem.

On the very face of the ſtatement, as to the two firſt points, we diſcover a ſtroke of French fineſſe.

France it is pretended waved the point of a continuance or modified renewal of the treaty of 1778, upon the aſſurance of our Envoys that they could not renew it: Yet we are informed in the next ſentence, that according to the principle of compenſation for illegal captures, ſhe did it upon the expreſs condition only that the treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed with modifications.

That is to ſay, ſhe waved the modified renewal of the treaty of '78, upon the condition that the United States would wave their claim of compenſation for illegal captures—a claim by herſelf admitted to be juſt.

This, it muſt be confeſſed, was an odd method of waving. It was more properly an attempt to barter a bad debt for a good one, a nullity (in other words a treaty which for thoſe very illegal captures in violation of it, and for other injuries had been rightfully declared void) for a valid claim equal to 20 000'000 of dollars. The argument by which it is intended to colour this ſubterfuge is this:—

"That as the two nations had never been in a ſtate of war with each other, the treaty of 1778 could not have been annulled without the conſent of both."

But there is not a writer on the law of nations, who will not inform the French government, that when one party to a treaty violates the compact in any material article, the other party is free to annul the whole.

France, before ſhe had the leaſt pretence of complaint againſt the United States, had infringed the Treaty in ſome of its eſſential points eſpecially in the famous proviſion now again ſo much vaunted, that *neutral bottoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property*; and ſhe went on increaſing her violations down to the period of abrogating the treaty in this Country; than which no rational meaſure was ever juſtified by more cogent reaſons.

But it is aſſerted that this treaty is the only baſis of our claim to compenſation.—This poſition is as unfounded as the other.

France in her revolutionary phrenzy, denied the exiſtence of a LAW OF NATIONS. Returned (as is hoped) to reaſon, ſhe at preſent recognizes that Law, and profeſſes to be governed by it.

Then, as the greater part of the captures of which we complain were unjuſt and illegal; not by the peculiar ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1778, but by the General Law of Nations—it is plain that as to them our claim to compenſation is independent of and paramount to the Treaty.

It follows, that the ground which has been taken by France, in this particular, is untenable.

Further—as to the 25th article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation,

Towards a clear underſtanding of this point, it may be neceſſary to remind the public of ſome facts:—

Our treaty with France already mentioned, in the 17th Article, contains ſtipulations equivalent to the 25th article of our Treaty with Great-Britain.

As this Article has an expreſs ſaving of prior exiſting Treaties, France was left by the Treaty with Great-Britain in full poſſeſſion of the privileges in this reſpect which our Treaties with them had granted.

The conſequence was, that France being at war with Great-Britain, might bring prizes made from the latter, into our ports, while Britiſh ſhips could not enter with prizes made from France. France, therefore, had no cauſe to complain of the article in queſtion. It left her where ſhe was before, and with a privilege not enjoyed by Great-Britain.

If the caſe is now altered, and Great-Britain has acquired the preference which before belonged to France—it is by accident, or, more properly ſpeaking, by the fault of France, whoſe violence drove our government to the abolition of our Treaty with her—thereby transferring to our Treaty with Great-Britain, the advantages of priority, which formerly were attached to our Treaty with France.

This priority, therefore, occaſioned by the miſconduct of France, ought not to have been an obſtacle to the formation of a Treaty with us, which, in other reſpects, ſhould have been the ſame as our Treaty with Great-Britain. And doubtleſs it will appear hereafter, that our Envoys were authoriſed to offer, and did offer, ſuch a Treaty.

This circumſtance ought the leſs to have been an obſtacle, becauſe the 25th is one of the articles of our treaty with Great-Britain, which, by its own limitation, will expire in twelve years after the making of it, that is, in the year 1807.

Again—As to the principle, that neutral bottoms ſhould make neutral property, which, it is ſaid, France was anxious to eſtabliſh:—

IT is not true, as alledged, that our Treaty with Great-Britain was an impediment to our eſtabliſhing that principle with France; unleſs it was meant to do more than was done by the treaty of 1778.

It is clearly ſhewn by Mr. Jefferſon, in his correſpondence on the ſubject, and has been otherwiſe amply demonſtrated, that this Treaty did nothing more than adopt the principle as a rule to be obſerved, between the United States and France, with regard to each other, when one was at peace the other at war—that it did not bind either party to enforce or inſiſt upon the rule as againſt other Nations

If more was deſired by France at this time; if it was meant that we were to agree to inſiſt upon the rule as againſt other nations—it is evident that this was nothing more or leſs than an attempt to involve us in war with Great-Britain.

As a violation of our Treaty with her, this would have been the natural conſequence; as an attempt to change, by force, the preſent Law of Nations in a point which ſhe is deeply intereſted to maintain, the ſame conſequence was to be expected.

This would be another ſpecimen of the old policy—*War with* Great-Britain, *as the price of friendſhip with* France.

It is not unlikely that our Envoys have been inſtructed to decline, in any ſhape, the ſtipulation, that neutral bottoms ſhould make neutral property; and if they were, the inſtruction was a perfectly wiſe one.

Experience has ſhewn, in the conduct of France herſelf towards the United States, that it is a ſtipulation not to be relied upon; too contrary to the ſpirit of maritime war to be obſerved—and that the moſt probable effect of making it, will always be to introduce a germ of contention between the parties to the contract. It has been a cauſe of extreme embarraſſment to us in the preſent war.

An unwillingneſs to repeat the experiment of this contentious innovation, ought certainly to have been no obſtacle to a Treaty with the very power which has given to us proof that it was *worſe* than *nothing*, and taught us the neceſſity of diſtruſting it.

Hence we perceive the unreaſonableneſs and futility of the oſtenſible motives which, on the part of France, have obſtructed a treaty with the United States.

Let us now conjecture the true reaſons of the failure of the negociation. They were—1. The hope that an unſettled ſtate of things between the two countries might favour in the approaching election of Chief Magiſtrate, the choice of a perſon more complaiſant to the views of France, namely Mr. Jefferſon.—2. The expectation that with him a bargain more advantageous to France would be made than with our preſent Executive.

Will the people of the United States be the dupes of this ſcheme? Will they think it their intereſt to elevate to the head of the Government, a man with whom France expects to make ſuch a bargain as will ſuit her purpoſe, after the repeated proofs they have had of the wiſh of France to entangle them in her own intereſts, and embroil them with other nations? Why ſhould they do this?

Things are now upon a good footing.—A treaty, it is true, has not been made; but if we are to credit the French ſtatement, their depredations on our commerce are to ceaſe, and our neutral rights are in future to be reſpected.—It is, therefore, in our option to have *peace in fact* with France, though not by treaty; and, if ſhe keeps her word (the only ſecurity a treaty would give us) we ſhall be as well off (except in the article of compenſation for captures) as if a treaty had been made.

In little more than ſix years the parts of our treaty with Great-Britain reſpecting external commerce and navigation will expire. We can then ſtand both with France and her upon new ground, and, it is matter of indifference whether we ever again have a commercial treaty with either of them, unleſs upon better terms than heretofore. The trade between us and them may as well be left to regulate itſelf until bargains more poſitively advantageous for us can be made.

The gettting rid, on fair ground, of the Guarantee of the French Weſt-Indies in our treaty of Alliance with France, is a point of ſubſtantial intereſt gained to the United States.

We obſerve that an attempt was made to revive this Guarantée in a qualified form. whether, this revival was urged as an ultimatum or not, does not appear. It is probable that it has been a very ſerious point with France. And the reaſons which induced her to deſire it, ought to induce the United States to avoid it. The Guarantee as it formerly ſtood, would have engaged this Country in every maritime war in which France was a defenſive party. Commuted for a pecuniary aid, it would coſt them a large ſum of money in every ſuch caſe, and would be more or leſs hazardous to their peace.

Preſident WASHINGTON wiſely propoſed the ſubſtitute when the treaties were yet in force. But France would not liſten to the moderate propoſitions of this great man. Now, that the Treaties are at an end, in conſequence of French aggreſſions, we ought not voluntarily to reſume ſo ſerious an incumbrance. It would be far better for the United States to compenſate their own citizens for loſſes by French ſpoliations.

On this head it is to be obſerved, that nothing more than a promiſe of compenſation could at preſent have been expected from France, with the beſt intentions on her part. The ſtate of her finances does not permit more. The enjoyment of the boon muſt have been in future. In all probability, by patience and perſeverance a more convenient opportunity will occur for a favorable ſettlement of the matter, and early enough to meet the reſources of France for payment.

In the interim, let our Government take preparatory meaſures; ſuch as will thoroughly ſift and aſcertain the claims which ought to be compenſated; and by this expedient the affair will be refined for definitive negotiation, and little, if any time, will be loſt.

As to the reſt, a ſimple and obvious courſe of conduct, preſents itſelf. Let hoſtilities on the part of the United States ceaſe, and let the two countries paſs into a ſtate of Peace, in fact, on the baſis of the Law of Nations.——In this poſition it will be ſeen whether France is ſincere, and at the ſame time able to execute her aſſurance that our rights, as a neutral nation, will hereafter be reſpected.

But in doing this, let us take care that we are not found hereafter unprepared. Let effectual meaſures be taken to encreaſe our means of future reſiſtance; if again we ſhall be compelled to protect our rights, and defend our commerce by force. The poſture of Europe is ſtill eventful—eventful beyond all human calculation ——Abſurd indeed muſt be that American, who will reſt the ſafety of his country on any other foundation, than her own ability to repel violence.

OBSERVATOR.

EXTRACTED
From the American Daily Advertiſer.

To Mr. POULSON.

SIR,

I was informed that you intend to publiſh a daily Gazette. I preſume you did not form this deſign becauſe there is any ſcarcity of this commodity in the city, or throughout the Union. The preſs teems with theſe publications, and pours forth a torrent of motley intelligence, ſufficient in quantity to ſatiate the moſt voracious appetite for news. Since then, you do not publiſh becauſe there are not enough gazettes already, and ſince I cannot believe you are wholly influenced by a view to your own emolument, will you permit me to interpret your motives on this occaſion? You as well as every enlightened philanthropiſt muſt regret, that news-papers have almoſt univerſally, become the vehicles of ſlander, and party-rage. Have enabled us to break through the ſacred pale of domeſtic privacy, and publiſh from the hands of ignorant, and intereſted obſervers, mutilated portraits of men, high in the confidence of their fellow-citizens.—They have been induſtrious to fan the flame of civil diſcord, by ſullying, and ſcattering, public reputation, and private happineſs, ſome of the beſt members of the community. You as well as I have been a witneſs of theſe evils, and I hope you burn with a laudable ambition to ſhew the world, that to be candid and liberal, and at the ſame time editor of a gazette, are things not wholly incompatible. That a man may be a lover of his country, and zealouſly attached to her beſt intereſts, and yet not neceſſarily, hate every individual in it, who happens to differ from him in opinion, as to the nature of thoſe intereſts. If theſe are your motives to this ſtep, as I doubt not they are, I ſincerely wiſh you ſucceſs. But it will become you to be firm as Atlas. Let your paper be employed in examining, and expoſing principles and characters; and call no man your friend who would ſeek to render it a vehicle for ſcurrilous abuſe, and perſonal ſarcaſm.

The individual happineſs of a people, far more influenced by their civil and domeſtic ſituation, than by their political relations. Yet certainly it may promote public benefit, that ſome great political queſtions ſhould be agitated and diſcuſſed by means of daily publications. To ſtate the queſtions fairly, to give early publicity to thoſe momentous facts which are hourly taking place on the great political theatre, to furniſh materials, and to promote a ſpirit of candid and rational inveſtigation, are the great purpoſes of a gazette. Yet ſhould theſe ſources fail, you need be under no apprehenſion of preſenting the public with blank paper. Literary and moral ſubjects afford an ample field to the genius and induſtry, of every lover of his country; and ſuch I doubt not you will encourage and patronize. And ſhould political matter fail to fill up your ſheets, you will not think detracting from a well-earned reputation to encourage in your countrymen, and fellow-citizens, a diſpoſition to exerciſe their intellectual faculties by moral and literary diſquiſitions. For ſurely if it is laudable to endeavour to excite in our fellow-men, a intrepid, and heroic ſpirit, to ſupport our civil and national rights, it is no leſs ſo, to enable them to underſtand and exerciſe their rights, by promoting a ſpirit of improvement and diffuſing a love of virtue and rectitude.

Thus, Sir, have I preſumed to anticipate your deſigns; and let me venture to aſſure you, that if ſuch they are, they will infallibly promote your reputation and intereſt with the wiſe and reſpectable part of the community. But, Sir, they will do more. They will inſure you that heart-felt ſatisfaction, which naturally flows from an effort to become actively uſeful to ſociety. In the greater the temptation which beſets you to deviate from this path, the greater is the happineſs reſulting from a ſteady adherence to it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 20

Trade and commerce are quite dead in this city, and the public anxiety has riſen to the higheſt pitch, to know how the differences between Britain and Denmark will be ſettled.

Though moſt of the German princes conſider the Peace between the Emperor and France as certain, yet there are recent advices from Vienna ſtating that the Imperial cabinet only wiſhes to temporize and ſuſpend negociation till the arrival of the Queen of Naples in the capital of Auſtria, when, it is thought, the Britiſh party will be completely victorious over the partiſans of France. Some Vienna letters ſay, that both Lord Nelſon and Sir William Hamilton will accompany her Majeſty to Vienna, whence the former will go through Germany to Cruxhaven, and the latter, others pretend, is to ſucceed Lord Whitworth in his diplomatic miſſion at Peterſburgh.

Count Ludolf was to go as Imperial Ambaſſador extraordinary to Peterſburgh. The Emperor Paul has, it is ſaid, given orders for a Ruſſian army of 100.000 men to approach the frontiers of Galicia.

Count St. Julien is ſaid to have brought with him to Vienna the *ultimatum* of the French Government reſpecting the preliminaries of peace. Meanwhile, the common talk in the circles of the Court of Vienna is, that the Emperor, notwithſtanding his late reverſes, will only accept of ſuch a peace as is conſiſtent with his dignity.

LONDON, Auguſt 20

FRACAS!

From the London "TIMES" of Auguſt 2

A rencontre took place on Monday in the ſhop of Mr Wright, the bookſeller, between the celebrated Peter Pindar and Mr Giffard, author of the Baviad. In reply to the many ſarcaſms thrown out by Peter Pindar againſt the Author of the Baviad and other poems, Mr. Giffard lately published a ſevere ſatire againſt Peter. In a ſecond edition an alluſion is made of ſuch a groſs for decency to record. The laſh

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of October 2.*

We have seen in the papers, the result as given under the Paris head of Auguft 6th, of the negotiation between our Commiffioners and the French Government. It feems, it has failed, and is for the prefent fufpended, the reafons of which are affigned. This account of the matter, though without an official ftamp, has ftrong marks of being an annunciation by authority of the French Government.

It is not improbable, that the leading points in the Statement are true; and conffidering the quarter from which it comes and the views to be anfwered, it is not deficient in moderation. There are, however, fome difcolourings, and feveral artful terms, of a nature to miflead the public opinion of this country, which may require an antidote by a fair explanation. This fhall be offered.

After a preliminary view of the fubjects difcuffed in the Negotiation, it is ftated in the fequel, that "the negociation turned on three points."

1. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the Treaty of 1778.

This point (it is alledged) was waved by France, in conffequence of the affurance of our Envoys, that they could not renew it.

2. The principle of compenfation for illegal captures. This point (it is faid) France offered to admit. But on condition only that the Treaty of 1778 fhould be renewed, with the modifications contained in the inftructions given by WASHINGTON.

3. The 25th Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veffels of that nation.

France (it is faid) will probably inffift upon enjoying the fame advantage as long as it is poffeffed to her injury by her enemy.

It is mentioned as fupplementary, that

"There is another principle which France was anxious to eftablifh, namely,

"That neutral bottoms fhall conftitute neutral property." But that our Treaty of 1793, with Great-Britain, prevented our acceding to this fyftem.

On the very face of the ftatement, as to the two firft points, we difcover a ftroke of French fineffe.

France it is pretended waved the point of a continuance or modified renewal of the treaty of 1778, upon the affurance of our Envoys that they could not renew it: Yet we are informed in the next fentence, that acceding to the principle of compenfation for illegal captures, fhe did it upon the expref condition only that the treaty of 1778 fhould be renewed with modifications.

That is to fay, fhe waved the modified renewal of the treaty of '78, upon the condition that the United States, would wave their claim of compenfation for illegal captures—a claim by herfelf admitted to be juft.

This, it muft be confeffed, was an odd method of waving. It was more properly an attempt to barter a bad debt for a good one, a nullity (in other words a treaty which for thofe very illegal captures in violation of it, and for other injuries had been rightfully declared void) for a valid claim equal to 20 000'000 of dollars. The argument by which it is intended to colour this fubterfuge is this:—

"That as the two nations had never been in a ftate of war with each other, the treaty of 1778 could not have been annulled without the conffent of both."

But there is not a writer on the law of nations, who will not inform the French government, that when one party to a treaty violates the compact in any material article, the other party is free to annul the whole.

France, before fhe had the leaft pretence of complaint againft the United States, had infringed the Treaty in fome of its effential points efpecially in the famous provifion now again fo much *vaunted*, that *neutral bottoms fhall conftitute neutral property*; and fhe went on increafing her violations down to the period of abrogating the treaty in this Country; than which no rational meafure was ever juftified by more cogent reafons.

But it is aflerted that this treaty is the only bafis of our claim to compenfation.—This pofition is as unfounded as the other.

France in her revolutionary phrenzy, denied the exiftence of a LAW OF NATIONS. Returned (as is hoped) to reafon, fhe at prefent recognizes that law, and promifes to be governed by it.

Then, as the greater part of the captures of which we complain were unjuft and illegal; not by the peculiar ftipulations of the Treaty of 1778, but by the General Law of Nations—it is plain that as to them our claim to compenfation is independent of and paramount to, the Treaty.

It follows, that the ground which has been taken by France, in this particular, is untenable.

Further—as to the 25th article of the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veffels of that nation;

Towards a clear underftanding of this point, it may be neceffary to remind the public of fome facts:—

Our treaty with France already mentioned, in the 17th Article, contains ftipulations equivalent to the 25th article of our Treaty with Great-Britain.

As this Article has an expref faving of prior exifting Treaties, France was left by the Treaty with Great-Britain in full poffeffion of the privileges in this refpect which our Treaties with them had granted.

The conffequence was, that France being at war with Great-Britain, might bring prizes made from the latter, into our ports, while Britifh fhips could not enter with prizes made from France. France, therefore, had no caufe to complain of the article in queftion. It left her where fhe was before, and with a privilege not enjoyed by Great-Britain.

If the cafe is now altered, and Great-Britain has acquired the preference which before belonged to France—it is by accident, or, more properly fpeaking, by the fault of France, whofe violence drove our government to the abolition of our Treaty with her—thereby tranfferring to our Treaty with Great-Britain, the advantages of priority, which formerly were attached to our Treaty with France.

This priority, therefore, occafioned by the mifconduct of France, ought not to have been an obftacle to the formation of a Treaty with us, which, in other refpects, fhould have been the fame as our Treaty with Great-Britain. And doubtlefs it will appear hereafter, that our Envoys were authorifed to offer, and did offer, fuch a Treaty.

This circumftance ought the lefs to have been an obftacle, becaufe the 25th is one of the articles of our treaty with Great-Britain, which, by its own limitation, will expire in twelve years after the making of it, that is, in the year 1807.

Again—As to the principle, that neutral bottoms fhould make neutral property, which, it is faid, France was anxious to eftablifh:—

IT is not true, as alledged, that our Treaty with Great-Britain was an impediment to our eftablifhing that principle with France; unlefs it was meant to do more than was done by the treaty of 1778.

It is clearly fhewn by Mr. Jefferfon, in his correfpondence on the fubject, and has been otherwife amply demonftrated, that this Treaty did nothing more than adopt the principle as a rule to be obferved, between the United States and France, with regard to each other, when one was at peace the other at war—that it did not bind either party to enforce or inffift upon the rule as againft other Nations

If more was defired by France at this time; if it was meant that we were to agree to inffift upon the rule as againft other nations—it is evident that this was nothing more or lefs than an attempt to involve us in war with Great-Britain.

As a violation of our Treaty with her, this would have been the natural conffequence; as an attempt to change, by force, the prefent Law of Nations in a point which fhe is deeply intereffed to maintain, the fame conffequence was to be expected.

This would be another fpecimen of the old policy—*War with* Great-Britain, *as the price of friendfhip with* France.

It is not unlikely that our Envoys have been inftructed to decline, in any fhape, the ftipulation, that neutral bottoms fhould make neutral property; and if they were, the inftruction was a perfectly wife one.

Experience has fhewn, in the conduct of France herfelf towards the United States, that it is a ftipulation not to be relied upon; too contrary to the fpirit of maritime war to be obferved—and that the moft probable effect of making it, will always be to introduce a germ of contention between the parties to the contract. It has been a caufe of extreme embarraffment to us in the prefent war.

An unwillingnefs to repeat the experiment of this contentious innovation, ought certainly to have been no obftacle to a Treaty with the very power which has given to us proof that it was *worfe* than *nothing*, and taught us the neceffity of diftrufting it.

Hence we perceive the unreafonablenefs and futility of the oftenfible motives which, on the part of France, have obftructed a treaty with the United States.

Let us now conjecture the true reafons of the failure of the negociation. They were—1. The hope that an unfettled ftate of things between the two countries might favour in the approaching election of Chief Magiftrate, the choice of a perfon more complaifant to the views of France, namely Mr. Jefferfon.—2. The expectation that with him a bargain more advantageous to France would be made than with our prefent Executive.

Will the people of the United States be the dupes of this fcheme? Will they think it their intereft to elevate to the head of the Government, a man with whom France expects to make fuch a bargain as will fuit her purpofe, after the repeated proofs they have had of the wifh of France to entangle them in her own intereffs, and embroil them with other nations? Why fhould they do this?

Things are now upon a good footing.—A treaty, it is true, has not been made; but if we are to credit the French ftatement, their depredations on our commerce are to ceafe, and our neutral rights are in future to be refpected.—It is, therefore, in our option to have *peace in fact* with France, though not by treaty; and, if fhe keeps her word (the only fecurity a treaty would give us) we fhall be as well off (except in the article of compenfation for captures) as if a treaty had been made.

In little more than fix years the parts of our treaty with Great-Britain refpecting external commerce and navigation will expire. We can then ftand both with France and her upon new ground, and, it is matter of indifference whether we ever again have a commercial treaty with either of them, unlefs upon better terms than heretofore. The trade between us and them may as well be left to regulate itfelf until bargains more pofitively advantageous for us can be made.

The gettting rid, on fair ground, of the Guarantee of the French Weft-Indies in our treaty of Alliance with France, is a point of fubftantial intereft gained to the United States.

We obferve that an attempt was made to revive this Guarantee in a qualified form, whether, this revival was urged as an ultimatum or not, does not appear. It is probable that it has been a very ferious point with France. And the reafons which induced her to defire it, ought to induce the United States to avoid it. The Guarantee as it formerly ftood, would have engaged this Country in every maritime war in which France was a defenfive party. Commuted for a pecuniary aid, it would coft them a large fum of money in every fuch cafe, and would be more or lefs hazardous to their peace.

Prefident WASHINGTON wifely propofed the fubftitute when the treaties were yet in force. But France would not liften to the moderate propofitions of this great man. Now, that the Treaties are at an end, in conffequence of French aggreffions, we ought not voluntarily to refume fo ferious an incumbrance. It would be far better for the United States to compenfate their own citizens for loffes by French fpoliations.

On this head it is to be obferved, that nothing more than a promife of compenfation could at prefent have been expected from France, with the beft intentions on her part. The ftate of her finances does not permit more. The enjoyment of the boon muft have been in future. In all probability, by patience and perfeverance a more convenient opportunity will occur for a favorable fettlement of the matter, and early enough to meet the refources of France for payment.

In the interim, let our Government take preparatory meafures; fuch as will thoroughly fift and afcertain the claims which ought to be compenfated; and by this expedient the affair will be refined for definitive negotiation, and little, if any time, will be loft.

As to the reft, a fimple and obvious courfe of conduct, prefents itfelf. Let hoftilities on the part of the United States ceafe, and let the two countries pafs into a ftate of Peace, in fact, on the bafis of the Law of Nations.——In this pofition it will be feen whether France is fincere, and at the fame time able to execute her affurance that our rights, as a neutral nation, will hereafter be refpected.

But in doing this, let us take care that we are not found hereafter unprepared. Let effectual meafures be taken to encreafe our means of future refiftance; if again we fhall be compelled to protect our rights, and defend our commerce by force. The pofture of Europe is ftill eventful—eventful beyond all human calculation ——Abfurd indeed muft be that American, who will reft the fafety of his country on any other foundation, than her own ability to repel violence.

OBSERVATOR.

EXTRACTED
From the American Daily Advertiser.

To Mr. POULSON.

SIR,

I was informed that you intend to publifh a daily Gazette. I prefume you did not form this defign becaufe there is any fcarcity of this commodity in the city, or throughout the Union. The prefs teems with thefe publications, and pours forth a torrent of motley intelligence, fufficient in quantity to fatiate the moft voracious appetite for news. Since then, you do not publifh becaufe there are not enough gazettes already, and fince I cannot believe you are wholly influenced by a view to your own emolument, will you permit me to interpret your motives on this occafion? You as well as every enlightened philanthropift muft regret, that news-papers have almoft univerfally, becomes the vehicles of flander, and party-rage. Have enabled us to break through the facred pale of domeftic privacy, and publifh from the hands of ignorant, and intereffed obfervers, mutilated portraits of men, high in the confidence of their fellow-citizens. That they have been induftrious to fan the flame of civil difcord, by fullying, and poifoning, the public reputation, and private happinefs, of fome of the beft members of the community. You as well as I have been a witnefs of thefe evils, and I hope you born with the laudable ambition to fhew the world, that to be candid and liberal, and at the fame time editor of a gazette, are things not wholly incompatible. That a man may be a lover of his country, and zealoufly attached to her beft intereffs, and yet not neceffarily, hate every individual in it, who happens to differ from him in opinion, as to the nature of thofe intereffs. If thefe my friend are your motives to this ftep, as I doubt not they are, I fincerely wifh you fuccefs. But it will become you to be firm as Atlas. Let your paper be employed in examining, and expofing principles and not characters; and call no man your friend, who would feek to render it a vehicle for fcurrilous abufe, and perfonal farcafm.

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HAMBURGH, Auguft 20

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LONDON, Auguft 2[illegible]

FRACAS!

*From the London "*TIMES*" of Augu[illegible]*

A rencontre took place on Monday at the fhop of Mr Wright, the bookfeller, between the celebrated Peter Pindar and Mr. Giffard, author of the Baviad. In reply to the many farcafms thrown out by Peter Pindar againft the Author of the Baviad and other poems, Mr. Giffard lately publifhed a fevere fatire againft Peter. In a fecond edition an allufion is made of a kind too grofs for decency to record. The laft

combat on Monday produced blows. Dr. Valcot went into the ſhop of Mr. Wright, where Mr. Giffard was ſeated reading a newſpaper: he aſked him if his name was not Giffard? He replied in the affirmative. Upon which the Doctor aimed a blow at his brother-poet with a cane, which Mr. Giffard dexterouſly warded off, wreſted the cane from Peter, and in an inſtant broke the head of his aſſailant with his own ſtick. Some gentlemen who were preſent interfered, and Peter was thruſt into the ſtreet, where a mob collected, to whom he made his appeal. He had loſt his hat in the affray, which was thrown out to him; but the poet of the Baviad kept poſſeſſion of the cane, as a trophy of his triumph. Peter threatens a proſecution.

Peter Pindar is ſaid to be getting into years; we would have

Pindarum Quisquis ſtudet æmulari,

be able to plead dotage at leaſt in his excuſe.

Auguſt 27.

According to the advices received yeſterday, by Mr. Baſilico, the Meſſenger, who brought deſpatches from Conſtantinople, as well as Vienna, there is reaſon to believe that General Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

The trials of the Negroes concerned in the late inſurrection at Richmond, (Virg.) are ſuſpended until the opinion of the Legiſlature can be had on ſubject. This meaſure is ſaid to be owing to the immenſe numbers who are implicated in the plot; whoſe death, ſhould they be all found guilty and be executed, will nearly produce the annihilation of the blacks in that part of the country.

Richmond, September 30.

"On Saturday laſt, the noted Gabriel arrived here by water under guard, from Norfolk. He was taken before the Governor; and, after ſome interrogations, committed to the Penitentiary for trial. We underſtand that when he was apprehended he manifeſted the greateſt marks of firmneſs and compoſure, ſhewing not the leaſt diſpoſition to equivocate, or ſcreen himſelf from juſtice. He denied the charge of being the firſt in exciting the inſurrection, although he was to have had the chief command—but, that there were four or five perſons more materially concerned in the conſpiracy; and ſaid that he could mention ſeveral in Norfolk—but being conſcious of meeting with the fate of thoſe before him, he was determined to make no confeſſions. It is to be hoped, that this hardened miſcreant, when under condemnation, will reflect more ſeriouſly on his ſituation, and open ſome circumſtances that may lead to very important diſcoveries. We have heard it ſlightly rumoured, that he has letters in his poſſeſſion from white people, but do not pretend to ſet it forth as a report deſerving of credit: we only wiſh it may be true, provided there are white-men in the plot, that they may be brought to juſtice.

"The captain of the lugger, who took Gabriel from this to Norfolk, was arreſted at the ſame time, on ſuſpicion of intentionally aiding and aſſiſting in his eſcape, and, confined in jail, together with two negro men that were on board the veſſel.—The diſcovery was fortunately made by a negro boy formerly of this neighbourhood, who being acquainted with the General, very friendly accoſted him, as he accidentally met with him on the wharf."

Bonaparte ſays a late London paper, is treating with the Pope for the reſtoration of the Catholic Religion to France, and the recal of the exiled Biſhops. The College of Cardinals are debating on the application.

Thirteen adults and four children died at Baltimore of the prevailing diſorder during the 24 hours ending on Friday morning at ſun-riſe.

BOSTON, October 7,

A gentleman who left Paris on the 12th of Auguſt, has favored us with ſeveral French papers. The following article is contained in the Paris Journal of Aug. 8:

"A ſort of ſtatement has been publiſhed in ſome papers of the preſent ſituation of the Negotiation between the American and French Miniſters at Paris. It is not true, as the author of that article reports, that, the Negotiation is broken off, nor has it ever been. Every part of that publication is remarkably inaccurate not excepting even the quotations from and the dates of treaties."

The 25th article of the Britiſh Treaty which has been reported as an impediment to the Negotiation conducting at Paris will expire, according to the proviſion of the treaty in the year 1807.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettsom of London, to a friend in this town, dated Aug. 20, 1800.

"The greateſt revolution of the preſent day in our department is the inoculation of the Cow-Pox, which ſpreads rapidly throughout Europe; we have had about 16,000 ſucceſsful caſes, with out any fatality, and in 3,000 trials, where the common Small-Pox has been applied after the vaccine inoculation, not one has taken the diſeaſe, ſo that the character of the Cow-Pox, is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed here. as muſt ſoon annihilate the old inoculation. It ſeems a glorious reflection, on the preſervation of human victims, perhaps in London alone 2,000 die annually of the Small-Pox. Imagine how many muſt be ſaved to the community in half a century, if we calculate theſe annually, and the ſucceſſive generations reſulting from them! Sufficient to remedy the carnage entailed upon mankind by the luſt, ambition and folly of war."

PROVIDENCE, October 11.

MR. JOSEPH WISEMAN,

SIR,

THE Intendant-General of this city ſome days ago iſſued an order, by which he demands a certificate of the Spaniſh Conſul from all American Veſſels of that port which they may have cleared out from, and in order to get admitted. The ſloop Ranger, which arrived at this port the 16th of Auguſt, not having a certificate, I was under the neceſſity of entering bonds, ſo as to have her unladen. You will be ſo good as to ſend me a certificate for her. In the mean time, I am, &c.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

Havanna, Sept. 3, 1800.

P. S. The captain's name of the ſloop Ranger above mentioned is Joſeph Smith, and his owner Bernard Smith, of Briſtol.—On the 27th of Auguſt came in the ſloop Somerſet, Capt. Lewis Thomas, and not having a certificate, I have to requeſt you to ſend me one.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

To the Spaniſh Vice-Conſul for Rhode-Island, &c. &c.

The Manhattan Company of New-York has erected a handſome bridge over the Cayuga Lake. It is a mile and a quarter in length, and is wide enough for three waggons to run abreaſt. It coſt about one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, and is ſubject to a toll.

NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, October 14, 1800.

We have in vain ſearched for a ſatisfactory developement of the cauſes of the very alarming inſurrection of negroes in Virginia. Several ſtatements have appeared in the Weſtern papers of conſiderable length, but evidently written under the influence of partial views of the ſubject, and deſtitute of that ſpirit of candor which ought to direct the elucidation of a ſubject ſo intereſting as it reſpects the peace of our country, and the permanence of its government.

As the ſeaſon for putting up apples for winter's uſe, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preſerving them, which has been found by experiment to anſwer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in caſks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry ſand: each layer being covered. This preſerves them from the air, from moiſture and from froſt; it prevents their periſhing by their own perſpiration, the moiſture being abſorbed in the ſand—at the ſame time, it preſerved the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner ſound and freſh, till near midſummer, and how much longer they might have been kept, is not known. Any kind of ſand will anſwer, but it muſt be perfectly dry. *(N. Y. M. Adv.)*

The Engliſh and Danes have not yet compromiſed their differences. An Engliſh Miniſter is exerting himſelf to that purpoſe at Copenhagen, and a ſtrong Engliſh fleet is off Elſineur in readineſs to operate if the Court of Denmark ſhould appear diſpoſed to hoſtilities. A French Miniſter is employing his influence againſt Great-Britain.

DIED.]—At Weſterly, in this State, on Monday the 6th inſt. Col. *Henry Babcock*, in the 65th year of his age.

—In this town, Mr. *Clarke Hargill*, in the 31ſt year of his age.

Mr. *Ebenezer Carr*, in the 65th year of his age.

Marine Articles

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lively, Vance,	Alexandria
Arvin, Allen,	New-Providence
Schooner Betſey, May,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Nancy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
Concord, Bennett,	New-York
Ship Semiramis, Smith,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Munro,	New-York
Betſey, Cole,	Ditto
Sally, Lyndon,	George-Town
Defiance, Sturges,	Hartford
Schooner Friendſhip, Anthony,	Charleſton
Sloop Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Ranger, Bliven,	New-York
Rainbow, Cranſton,	Ditto
Schooner Azubal & Ruthy, Wing,	Machias
Sloop Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
Sally, Congdon,	Philadelphia
Nancy, Spencer,	Albany

PORT OF NEWPORT,

October 6.

Arrived ſhip *Semiramis*, *Smith*, of Newport, from *Havanna*, laden with ſugar.—Sailed under convoy of the *Conſtitution* Frigate.

Alſo arrived ſchooner *Liberty*, *Chace*, of *Somerſet*, from *Turk's-Iſland*. Capt. *Chace* informs that the ſchooner *Polly*, of *New York*, *John Gray*, maſter, arrived at Turk's-Iſland on the 14th ult. all well.—He alſo informs that they have experienced a hurricane at Turk's-Iſland on the 9th ult.; that ſeveral veſſels had been obliged to put to ſea, but that they did not ſuſtain much damage.

Same day arrived ſloop *Irvin* of *Newport*, *Allen*, from *New-Providence*, in ballaſt.

October 12.

Alſo arrived brig *Little-Sally*, *Norris*, from *Havanna*, laden with ſugar.

October 13.

Arrived brig *Greenwich*, *Tayer*, from *Havanna*, laden with ſugar and molaſſes.

The brig Paragon, Capt. Oliver Hicks, of Baltimore, was ſtranded in a hurricane at St. Thomas's on the 3d September.—Veſſel and cargo loſt.—Crew loſt, except Captain and three hands.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

October.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	2 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 2 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 2 P.M.
7	52		56	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
8	52		57	NW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
9	58		62	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
10	65		67	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
11	55		60	NW.	N.	Fair.	Do.
12	56		58	SE.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	62		65	S.	SW.	Rain.	Rain.

C. FOWLER and Company,

In addition to their uſual aſſortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,

Excellent 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, by the pipe or quarter-caſk;—and a freſh ſupply of ſuperfine and common

FLOUR,

by the quantity or ſingle barrel.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

COFFEE.

10,000 Weight of excellent Bourbon Coffee to be ſold low for Caſh.—Apply to E. BURRILL.

Newport, Oct. 11, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods; together with an aſſortment of Liverpool and Glaſs Ware; ſuperfine, common, and rye Flour by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the buſhel.

He ſtill continues to carry on the Baking buſineſs, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will ſell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Meſſieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s Store.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MELVILL, Pewterers,

Inform their Friends and the Public at large,

That they have removed from their ſhop on the Hill, to one on the Long-Wharf, directly oppoſite the Brick-Market, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, PEWTER of all kinds, of as good quality, and as low as can be purchaſed in the State.—Likewiſe Hawſe-Leads and Scuppers of any dimenſion, at the ſhorteſt notice; deep-ſea Leads, lead Weights, &c.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per hogſhead or barrel; firſt quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all ſizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and ſquare bars, per ton or hundred; ſouchong and bohea Teas, per cheſt or dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; meſs and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT but ONE.

The public are reſpectfully informed, that owing to the indiſpoſition of Mr. HARPER, the Entertainments announced for laſt evening, are unavoidably poſtponed until TO-MORROW Evening, Oct. 15, 1800, *when will poſitively be performed,*

For the Benefit of Mr. USHER and Mrs. DICKENSON.

A favorite Dramatic Piece.—*(never performed here)*—Called

CHARLOTTE and WERTER;

OR, THE

Fatal Attachment.

This juſtly admired Play, (taken from the popular German tale of the "Sorrows of Werter") is the production of the celebrated Reynolds, and was performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in London with equal ſucceſs to *any* of Kotzebue's Plays.

Werter, *(in love with Charlotte)* Mr. Harper.
Sebaſtian, *(friend to Werter)* Mr. Uſher.
Leuthrop, *(Werter's confidential Servant)* Mr. Dickenſon.
Frederic, *(friend to Albert)* Mr. Kedey.
And, Albert, *(betrothed to Charlotte)* Mr. Powell.
Laura, *(confidant to Charlotte)* Mrs. Dickenſon.
And, Charlotte, Mrs. Powell.

In the courſe of the evening

An Allegoric Addreſs

Written by Mrs. ROWSON, author of "Americans in England," "Slaves in Algiers" alſo the celebrated novels of "Reuben and Rachel," "Fille de Chambre" &c. &c. &c.

To be ſpoken by Mrs. POWELL.

Dibdin's celebrated comic SONG, of

The COUNTRY CLUB;

OR,

Here's 'to ye Neighbour Spriggins.' by Mr. USHER.

The whole to conclude with a favorite FARCE, (by particular deſire) of

The AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Lingo,	Mr. Villiers.
Compton,	Mr. Harper.
Eugene,	Mr. Uſher.
John,	Mr. Powell.
Chicane,	Mr. Kedey.
And, Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Dickenſon.
Laura,	Mrs. Dickenſon.
And Cowſlip,	Mrs. Harper.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.

BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.

LOST,

On the 4th inſt. between the Brick Market in Newport, and Howland's-Ferry,

A work'd Pocket-Book, containing a number of papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the Mercury Printing-Office, ſhall be rewarded.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER'S *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; ſugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allſpice; pepper; muſtard; coarſe, fine and blown ſalt; ſalt fiſh; ſounding leads; ſail-needles; fiſhing leads, lines, and fiſh-hooks of all ſorts; cane and hemlock fiſhing-poles; flints, powder, ſhot and muſket-balls; gun-locks; ſtock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and ſcupper-nails; braſs and wooden cocks; large and ſmall gimblets; corks; ſcrews; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; ſegars; large and ſmall decanters; vinegar cruets; pint, half, and quarter, tumblers; four different ſorts of wine-glaſſes; ſalt-ceilers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and diſhes; plates of three ſizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and ſaucers; ſugar pots; waſh baſons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; ſtone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glaſſes; common ditto; houſe, ſcrubbing, tar, white-waſh, and ſhoe-bruſhes; ladles and tormentors; ſickles; pen, jack, and cafe-knives and forks; iron and metal ſpoons; men's, women's, and children's, ſhoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; neſts of tubs, boxes, and meaſures; pails; ſieves; wooden bowls; mops; redwood; roll brimſtone; large and ſmall Nova-Scotia and Engliſh grind-ſtones.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1800.

combat on Monday produced blows. Dr. Valcot went into the shop of Mr. Wright, where Mr. Giffard was seated reading a newspaper: he asked him if his name was not Giffard? He replied in the affirmative. Upon which the Doctor aimed a blow at his brother-poet with a cane, which Mr. Giffard dexterously warded off, wrested the cane from Peter, and in an instant broke the head of his assailant with his own stick. Some gentlemen who were present interfered, and Peter was thrust into the street, where a mob collected, to whom he made his appeal. He had lost his hat in the affray, which was thrown out to him; but the poet of the Baviad kept possession of the cane, as a trophy of his triumph. Peter threatens a prosecution.

Peter Pindar is said to be getting into years; we would have

Pindarum Quisquis studet æmulari,

be able to plead dotage at least in his excuse.

August 27.

According to the advices received yesterday, by Mr. Basilico, the Messenger, who brought despatches from Constantinople, as well as Vienna, there is reason to believe that General Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

The trials of the Negroes concerned in the late insurrection at Richmond, (Virg.) are suspended until the opinion of the Legislature can be had on subject. This measure is said to be owing to the immense numbers who are implicated in the plot; whose death, should they be all found guilty and be executed, will nearly produce the annihilation of the blacks in that part of the country.

Richmond, September 30.

"On Saturday last, the noted Gabriel arrived here by water under guard, from Norfolk. He was taken before the Governor; and, after some interrogations, committed to the Penitentiary for trial. We understand that when he was apprehended he manifested the greatest marks of firmness and composure, shewing not the least disposition to equivocate, or screen himself from justice. He denied the charge of being the first in exciting the insurrection, although he was to have had the chief command—but, that there were four or five persons more materially concerned in the conspiracy; and said that he could mention several in Norfolk—but being conscious of meeting with the fate of those before him, he was determined to make no confessions. It is to be hoped, that this hardened miscreant, when under condemnation, will reflect more seriously on his situation, and open some circumstances that may lead to very important discoveries. We have heard it slightly rumoured, that he has letters in his possession from white people, but do not pretend to set it forth as a report deserving of credit: we only wish it may be true, provided there are white-men in the plot, that they may be brought to justice.

"The captain of the lugger, who took Gabriel from this to Norfolk, was arrested at the same time, on suspicion of intentionally aiding and assisting in his escape, and, confined in jail, together with two negro men that were on board the vessel.—The discovery was fortunately made by a negro boy formerly of this neighbourhood, who being acquainted with the General, very friendly accosted him, as he accidentally met with him on the wharf."

Bonaparte says a late London paper, is treating with the Pope for the restoration of the Catholic Religion to France, and the recal of the exiled Bishops. The College of Cardinals are debating on the application.

Thirteen adults and four children died at Baltimore of the prevailing disorder during the 24 hours ending on Friday morning at sun-rise.

BOSTON, October 7,

A gentleman who left Paris on the 12th of August, has favored us with several French papers. The following article is contained in the Paris Journal of Aug. 8:

"A sort of statement has been published in some papers of the present situation of the Negotiation between the American and French Ministers at Paris. It is not true, as the author of that article reports, that, the Negotiation is broken off, nor has it ever been. Every part of that publication is remarkably inaccurate; not excepting even the quotations from and the dates of treaties."

The 25th article of the British Treaty which has been reported as an impediment to the Negotiation conducting at Paris will expire, according to the provision of the treaty in the year 1807.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettsom of London, to a friend in this town, dated Aug. 20, 1800.

"The greatest revolution of the present day in our department is the inoculation of the Cow-Pox; which spreads rapidly throughout Europe; we have had about 16,000 successful cases, with out any fatality, and in 3,000 trials, where the common Small-Pox has been applied after the vaccine inoculation, not one has taken the disease, so that the character of the Cow-Pox, is so firmly established here. as must soon annihilate the old inoculation. It seems a glorious reflection, on the preservation of human victims, perhaps in London alone 2,000 die annually of the Small-Pox. Imagine how many must be saved to the community in half a century, if we calculate these annually, and the successive generations resulting from them! Sufficient to remedy the carnage entailed upon mankind by the lust, ambition and folly of war."

PROVIDENCE, October 11.

MR. JOSEPH WISEMAN,

SIR,

THE Intendant-General of this city some days ago issued an order, by which he demands a certificate of the Spanish Consul from all American Vessels of that port which they may have cleared out from, and in order to get admitted. The sloop Ranger, which arrived at this port the 16th of August, not having a certificate, I was under the necessity of entering bonds, so as to have her unladen. You will be so good as to send me a certificate for her. In the mean time, I am, &c.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

Havanna, Sept. 3, 1800.

P. S. The captain's name of the sloop Ranger above mentioned is Joseph Smith, and his owner Bernard Smith, of Bristol.—On the 27th of August came in the sloop Somerset, Capt. Lewis Thomas, and not having a certificate, I have to request you to send me one.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

To the Spanish Vice-Consul for Rhode-Island, &c. &c.

The Manhattan Company of New-York has erected a handsome bridge over the Cayuga Lake. It is a mile and a quarter in length, and is wide enough for three waggons to run abreast. It cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is subject to a toll.

NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, October 14, 1800.

We have in vain searched for a satisfactory developement of the causes of the very alarming insurrection of negroes in Virginia. Several statements have appeared in the Western papers of considerable length, but evidently written under the influence of partial views of the subject, and destitute of that spirit of candor which ought to direct the elucidation of a subject so interesting as it respects the peace of our country, and the permanence of its government.

As the season for putting up apples for winter's use, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preserving them, which has been found by experiment to answer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand: each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, the moisture being absorbed in the sand—at the same time, it preserved the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till near midsummer, and how much longer they might have been kept, is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry. *(N.Y. M. Adv.)*

The English and Danes have not yet compromised their differences. An English Minister is exerting himself to that purpose at Copenhagen, and a strong English fleet is off Elsineur in readiness to operate if the Court of Denmark should appear disposed to hostilities. A French Minister is employing his influence against Great-Britain.

DIED.]—At Westerly, in this State, on Monday the 6th inst. Col. *Henry Babcock*, in the 65th year of his age.

—In this town, Mr. *Clarke Hargill*, in the 31st year of his age.

Mr. *Ebenezer Carr*, in the 65th year of his age.

Marine Articles

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lively, Vance,	Alexandria
Arvin, Allen.	New-Providence
Schooner Betsey, May,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Nancy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
Concord, Bennett,	New-York
Ship Semiramis, Smith,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Munro,	New-York
Betsey, Cole,	Ditto
Sally, Lyndon,	George-Town
Defiance, Sturges,	Hartford
Schooner Friendship, Anthony,	Charleston
Sloop Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Ranger, Bliven,	New-York
Rainbow, Cranston,	Ditto
Schooner Azubal & Ruthy, Wing, Machias	
Sloop Sally, Westcott,	Providence
Sally, Congdon,	Philadelphia
Nancy, Spencer,	Albany

PORT OF NEWPORT,

October 6.

Arrived ship *Semiramis*, *Smith*, of Newport, from *Havanna*, laden with sugar.—Sailed under convoy of the *Constitution* Frigate.

Also arrived schooner *Liberty*, *Chace*, of *Somerset*, from *Turk's-Island*. Capt. *Chace* informs that the schooner *Polly*, of *New-York*, *John Gray*, master, arrived at Turk's-Island on the 14th ult. all well:—He also informs that they have experienced a hurricane at Turk's-Island on the 9th ult.; that several vessels had been obliged to put to sea, but that they did not sustain much damage.

Same day arrived sloop *Irvin* of *Newport*, *Allen*, from *New-Providence*, in ballast.

October 12.

Also arrived brig *Little-Sally*, *Norris*, from *Havanna*, laden with sugar.

October 13.

Arrived brig *Greenwich*, *Tayer*, from *Havanna*, laden with sugar and molasses.

The brig Paragon, Capt. Oliver Hicks, of Baltimore, was stranded in a hurricane at St. Thomas's on the 3d September.—Vessel and cargo lost.—Crew lost, except Captain and three hands.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg. 2 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 2 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 2 P.M.
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11	55	60	NW.	N.	Fair.	Do.
12	56	58	SE.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
13	62	65	S.	SW.	Rain.	Rain.

C. FOWLER and Company,

In addition to their usual assortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,

Excellent 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, by the pipe or quarter-cask;—and a fresh supply of superfine and common

FLOUR,

by the quantity or single barrel.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

COFFEE.

10,000 Weight of excellent Bourbon Coffee to be sold low for Cash.—Apply to E. BURRILL.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has for sale, a general assortment of West-India Goods; together with an assortment of Liverpool and Glass Ware; superfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the bushel.

He still continues to carry on the Baking business, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will sell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Messieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s Store.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MELVILL, Pewterers,

Inform their Friends and the Public at large,

That they have removed from their shop on the Hill, to one on the Long-Wharf, directly opposite the Brick-Market, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, PEWTER of all kinds, of as good quality, and as low as can be purchased in the State.—Likewise Hawse-Leads and Scuppers of any dimension, at the shortest notice; deep-sea Leads, lead Weights, &c.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of RhodeIsland,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per hogshead or barrel; first quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all sizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and square bars, per ton or hundred; souchong and bohea Teas, per chest or dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; mess and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT but ONE.

The public are respectfully informed, that owing to the indisposition of Mr. HARPER, the Entertainments announced for last evening, are unavoidably postponed until TO-MORROW Evening, Oct. 15, 1800, when will positively be performed,

For the Benefit of Mr. USHER and Mrs. DICKENSON.

A favorite Dramatic Piece.—*(never performed here)*—Called

CHARLOTTE and WERTER;

OR, THE

Fatal Attachment.

This justly admired Play, (taken from the popular German tale of the "Sorrows of Werter") is the production of the celebrated Reynolds, and was performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in London with equal success to *any* of Kotzebue's Plays.

Werter, *(in love with Charlotte)* Mr. Harper.
Sebastian, *(friend to Werter)* Mr. Usher.
Leuthrop, *(Werter's confidential Servant)* Mr. Dickenson.
Frederic, *(friend to Albert)* Mr. Kedey.
And, Albert, *(betrothed to Charlotte)* Mr. Powell.
Laura, *(confidant to Charlotte)* Mrs. Dickenson.
And, Charlotte, Mrs. Powell.

In the course of the evening

An Allegoric Address

Written by Mrs. ROWSON, author of "Americans in England," "Slaves in Algiers" also the celebrated novels of "Reuben and Rachel," "Fille de Chambre" &c. &c. &c.

To be spoken by Mrs. POWELL.

Dibdin's celebrated comic SONG, of

The COUNTRY CLUB;

OR,

Here's 'to ye Neighbour Spriggins.' by Mr. USHER.

The whole to conclude with a favorite FARCE, (by particular desire) of

The AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Lingo,	Mr. Villiers.
Compton,	Mr. Harper.
Eugene,	Mr. Usher.
John,	Mr. Powell.
Chicane,	Mr. Kedey.
And, Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Dickenson.
Laura,	Mrs. Dickenson.
And, Cowslip,	Mrs. Harper.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.

BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.

LOST,

On the 4th inst. between the Brick Market in Newport, and Howland's-Ferry,

A work'd Pocket-Book, containing a number of papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the Mercury Printing-Office, shall be rewarded.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER'S *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; sugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allspice; pepper; mustard; coarse, fine and blown salt; salt fish; founding leads; sail-needles; fishing leads, lines, and fish-hooks of all sorts; cane and hemlock fishing-poles; flints, powder, shot and musket-balls; gun-locks; stock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and scupper-nails; brass and wooden cocks; large and small gimblets; cork-screws; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; segars; large and small decanters; vinegar cruets; pint, half, and quarter, tumblers; four different sorts of wine-glasses; salt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and dishes; plates of three sizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and saucers; sugar pots; wash balons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; stone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glasses; common ditto; house, scrubbing, tar, white-wash, and shoe-brushes; ladles and tormentors; sickles; pen, jack, and case-knives and forks; iron and metal spoons; men's, women's, and children's, shoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; nests of tubs, boxes, and measures; pails; sieves; wooden bowls; mops; red-wood; roll brimstone; large and small Nova-Scotia and English grind-stones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.

From the Annual Anthology, edited by Robert Southey.

THE HOLLY TREE.

I.

O READER! hast thou ever stood to see
The holly tree?
The eye that contemplates it well perceives
Its glossy leaves
Ordered by an intelligence so wise
As might confound the atheist's sophistries.

II.

Below, a circling fence, it's leaves are seen
Wrinkled and keen,
No grazing cattle through their prickly round
Can reach to wound,
But as they grow where nothing is to fear,
Smooth and unarm'd the pointless leaves appear.

III.

I love to view these things with curious eyes
And moralize;
And in the wisdom of the holly tree
Can emblems see
Wherewith perchance to make a pleasant rhyme,
Such as may profit in the after time.

IV.

So, though abroad perchance I might appear
Harsh and austere,
To those who on my leisure would intrude
Reserved and rude,
Gentle at home amid my friends I'd be
Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.

V.

And should my youth, as youth is apt I know,
Some harshness show,
All vain asperities I day by day
Would wear away,
Till the smooth temper of my age should be
Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.

VI.

And as when all the summer trees are seen
So bright and green,
The holly leaves their sadeless hues display
Less bright than they,
But when the bare and wintry woods we see
What then so cheerful as the holly tree?

VII.

So serious should my youth appear among
The thoughtless throng,
So would I seem amid the young and gay
More grave than they,
That in my age as cheerful I might be
As the green winter of the holly tree.

Concluded from the first Page.

"changes with the whole set of bells, and "go through all the revolutions of the Grecian States, rather than establish absolute monarchy among them." In another place he says:—"Writers admit, as a maxim, that if mankind were always sure of wise, active, and virtuous Princes, monarchy would be the best government; but, continues he, this is so far from being admissible, that it will forever remain true, that a free government has a great advantage over monarchy.——It is said by some, that he is a great friend to the English system of government—and hence they erroneously conclude, that he prefers the monarchic form to any other. Those who make such deductions from the work in question, mistake his reasoning, and are wholly ignorant of his sentiment.——Mr. Adams occupied his mind mostly on *Theoretic* principles—and of the English government he says that "it is, *in theory*, the "most stupendous fabric of human invention; both for the adjustments of the "balance, and for the prevention of its "vibrations." He here alludes to the government, as composed of three separate, distinct, and independent branches, very similar to our National, and most of our State constitutions. He, however, notices the abuses, which have gradually crept into the government—and on them he makes this emphatical remark: "If the English "people are not equitably represented in "the House of Commons, this is a departure in *practice* from the *theory*: If the "Lords return members of the House of Commons, this is an additional disturbance of the balance."——Every man of sober reason will acquit Mr. Adams of any perversion of republican principles. If he had been a friend to monarchy, it is rather improbable that he should have written three large volumes in favour of the republican form, as established in America. Few works ever were more elaborately research[ed] in the originals; and it is a valuable store of the most accurate and modern political science, established among nations.

It must not be forgotten, that Mr. Adams acted a very conspicuous part in the negociation of 1783, between Great-Britain and America; by which our national Independence was acknowledged and established.—The mission of that year was composed of Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay.—As the following extract of the letter written in this country, by those gentlemen, was instructed by Congress previous to their entering on any Treaty of peace with [illegible] will explain the conduct of the French [illegible] and how ill he has agreed to the conditions of it. In this arrangement, to accommodate our Ally, no appearance of deceit, or of sinister views, was at first discovered; and it seemed reasonable that, as France had assisted us in our Revolution, though this assistance was with held till most of our difficulties were past, we should not be an idle spectator of the adjustment of her disputes with England. But on the arrival of our Ministers at Paris, they found to their astonishment, that France was averse to our Independence—that the little help she afforded us was meant to humble her rival; and that, if our separation from the mother-country could not be prevented, her object was to secure the navigation of the Mississippi, and the exclusive right to the Newfoundland fisheries, to herself; as also all the territory beyond the Ohio. To bring this about, a secret agent was dispatched by the French Court to London, who was instructed to urge the English Ministers to make a reservation of these valuable privileges to themselves;—and that it would meet with the concurrence of the Cabinet of Versailles. If an acknowledgement of our Independence was seriously contemplated, it was the wish of France to have these privileges ceded to England; in which case she expected to be able, either by conquest or exchange, eventually to be in the peaceable possession of them. This agency, however, came to the knowledge of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay, who immediately employed an agent on their part, with the countenance of the British Minister, to counteract the project, without the knowledge of the French cabinet, or of Dr. Franklin; and when the latter found, that his colleagues were determined to set their names to the Treaty, without the concurrence of the cabinet of Versailles, he reluctantly added his own. Congress approved the measure, while the French ministers were obliged to hide their disappointment, and to stifle their resentment. Let Americans view this transaction with candour, and they will be obliged to own, that this country is essentially indebted to Mr. Adams, for the peace of 1783;—and particularly for the extensive territory, and other advantages, secured by it.

Mr. Adams was chosen Vice-President of the United States, in 1789; which office he sustained till he arrived at the Presidency, on the retirement of General Washington.

Mr. Adams came to the Presidency, at a very inauspicious period. He endeavoured to maintain our national neutrality, which was established and asserted by his illustrious predecessor. We could have no rational motive, to aid either of the belligerent powers. A bestowment of exclusive favors would be a departure from our neutrality, and excite against us the resentment of contending nations. While therefore we remained strictly pacific and neutral, none of the belligerents could justify any encroachment on our neutral rights:—Yet France, contrary to the universal law of nations, and in violation of the treaty of 1778, authorized the most daring spoliations on our defenceless commerce;—by which our countrymen were robbed of their property, multitudes of them imprisoned, and many thousands of them massacred in cool blood. What had we done to merit this treatment from France? Nothing more than a refusal to grant exclusive favors, which at best could only be temporary and precarious, at the hazard of a long and bloody war. This was not all;—the French government even denied our right to negociate with nations in amity with us, or to remain neuter when liberty and the Rights of man were attacked. This extraordinary language alarmed us; for it denied our right to self-government on the one hand, and to the privileges of national Independence on the other. What other steps than those of solemn negociation were proper to be taken? These have been repeatedly tried:—The instructions of Mr. Adams to our Envoys were by no means limited; they breathed a liberal and pacific spirit toward's France. A peace was the great object of the President; he even directed our Ministers, if necessary, to relinquish all demands of indemnity for the sixty millions of dollars, taken from us by the cruizers of the French Republic. What was the conduct of France at this juncture? Her ministers even demanded, by way of bribe, almost two hundred thousand dollars, before they would grant us permission to state our complaints, and a total relinquishment of all our engagements with the enemies of France. To this humiliation Mr. Adams could not submit without a sacrifice of our Independence, and the certain prospects of war with some of the European nations; and it is more than probable, that the present negociation will terminate in a similar manner. In all these transactions, the conduct of Mr. Adams was dictated by a noble love of peace, and a faithful pursuit of our national interests.

Like other great and upright men, who devote their time and talents to the service of mankind, Mr. Adams has been exposed to the shafts of calumny; nor was the illustrious Washington exempt from these attacks. It cannot be doubted, that a powerful party exists in this Country, whose conduct tends to draw us rapidly into the clutches of France, to provoke a war with her enemies, and prostrate the Federal Government. In what portion of the Globe are the people so happy as in America? They derive ample protection from Government without the shadow of a grievance!—yet endeavours are made to deceive the people into a belief, that they are as miserable as if under the cruel and arbitrary despotisms of Russia or Turkey.—Why inculcate this belief? It is to stimulate these disorders, which cannot fail to terminate in our subjection to France—though an artful caution prevents the publicity of the idea. Perhaps it would be unjust to ascribe these views to all the people, opposed in all their exertions to our Government; the leaders of the opposition almost exclusively possess them; yet the weak and credulous are easily made subservient to their propagation.

Against this contagious distemper in the public mind, Mr. ADAMS has constitutionally exerted himself. If he sanctioned penal laws, (most of them made in affirmance of common law,) necessary to curb the violence of faction, and to preserve our Government from dissolution; they fell only on foreigners, such as Lyon, Cooper, Callender and Duane; most of whom fled their own Countries to avoid the hand of criminal justice. Every measure adopted for our national defence, such as the Army and Navy, and the reparation of our Garrisons, has been represented as oppressive and dangerous; and it is remarkable, that, in every instance, these measures were first denounced by foreigners, and from them a defectious influence has has been extended among our citizens.

When therefore the situation of our Country for the last five years—our connection with foreign nations, and the exertions made among ourselves to embarrass and perplex our Government, be viewed in their proper light we must regret the popular clamor excited against the present administration. The writer of these sketches is firmly persuaded, that the existence of a contrary policy would have proved fatal to our national interest and character. He has seen much of the world, and is not wholly ignorant of these secret springs in the political machine, which alternately support and destroy establ[illegible]ed Governments. If he be attached to Mr. Adams, as a public officer it is because he feels and acknowledges the blessings of civil liberty, fostered, protected and extended by the wise maxims of the President. Some illiterate scribblers have considered the Author of these remarks as a *party man.* If they mean to insinuate, that he is blindly attached to the present administration, without a full conviction of its purity and excellence, they are much mistaken. Principles and not men are his guide: and by them he will stand or fall in the predominance of virtue or in the prevalence of corruption.

INVESTIGATOR.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Three or four thousand bushels clean BARLEY.——Apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

RUM & ONIONS.
5 puncheons of 3d proof superior flavoured Grenada Rum.
6000 *Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if soon applied for, by*
HAZARD & GARDNER.
Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,
By the Quantity, or single Barrel
FOR SALE, BY
C. FOWLER & *Company.*
Newport, May 26, 1800.

ASSURANCE
MAIL STAGE,
From *NEW-LONDON* to *NEWPORT*,
Three times a week.
Leave New-London and Newport,—Mondays and Fridays, at 11 A. M.—Leave Newport for New-London—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the South Ferry, at 11 A. M.——*Arrives at New-London*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, at 2 P. M.——*Arrives at Newport*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
FARE—From New-London to Newport, 3 Dollars; Ditto to Mistic, 50 Cents; Do. to Stonington-Port, 1 Dollar; Do. to Gavear's at Westerly, 1 1-2 Dollar; From Stonington-Port to Newport, 2 1-2 Dollars; Westerly Bridge to Newport, 2 Dollars.—For returning the same as going. Way-Passengers same in proportion. 14 lbs. Baggage gratis. 100 lbs. extra Baggage the same as a passenger.
GURDON EDYARD, *Agent.*
Groton, Sept. 11, 1800.
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Apply at Newport to *Henry G. Champlin.*

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, ol[d] Customers and others, to his Sho[p] where a very handsome Assortment [of] GOODS, suitable for the Season, ju[st] imported, will be found upon as lo[w] Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in th[e] State.
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A Variety of superfine broad Clot[h] of the most fashionable Colours—and Ge[n]tlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newe[st] Taste.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24*th*, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Piment by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.
—ALSO—
Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.
—LIKEWISE—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
July 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,
An excellent FARM; containing about 120 acres of choice Land, well walled in with a good stone-wall, and well partitioned off with a good wall; a good house, barn, and crib, and a good orchard.
——For further particulars enquire of
AARON GREENHILL,
Now living on the premises.
Little-Compton, Sept. 26, 1800.

One Hundred Dollars Reward
LOST, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing six hundred and twenty-five dollars in Bank-Notes, and a number of Papers, of no use to any person but the Owner. The above reward will be given on the delivery thereof to the Subscriber, and no questions ask'd.
ARTHUR BROWN.
Newport, Sept. 18, 1800.

For CHARLESTON (*S. Carolina*)
The New and well-built Schooner
HIRAM, burthen about 100 tons, a remarkable fast sailer, has good accommodations, will be in Newport by the 15th of October, and to sail on the 20th.——For freight or passage apply to *SHEFFIELD WEAVER*, or to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

For CHARLESTON,
The well-known Sloop Semi[ramis]. John Dennis, master—Will sail on the 20th of October.——For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Banister's wharf, or to Capt. *Thomas Dennis* on the Point.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A good two-story House, and two acres and eighty-five rods of Land, on the bank of the Narrow-River, near the Bridge, one mile from the South-ferry, on the stage and post-road to New-London and Providence:——A good stand for a Tavern or a Trader; oysters and fish to be caught within a few rods of the house, all times of the year:—Likewise 80 or 90 acres of Wood-Land, one mile west of said House. If not sold by the 25th of March next, will then be to Let. For particulars inquire of
ABIAL BROWN.
South-Kingstown, Sept. 1, 1800.

CASH, and the highest Price given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Mercury Office.

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AMONG WHICH ARE,
A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24*th*, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—
Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
July 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,
An excellent FARM; containing about 120 acres of choice Land, well walled in with a good stone-wall, and well partitioned off with a good wall; a good house, barn, and crib, and a good orchard.——For further particulars enquire of
AARON GREENHILL,
Now living on the premises.
Little-Compton, Sept. 26, 1800.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
LOST, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing six hundred and twenty-five dollars in Bank-Notes, and a number of Papers, of no use to any person but the Owner. The above reward will be given on the delivery thereof to the Subscriber, and no questions ask'd.
ARTHUR BROWN.
Newport, Sept. 18, 1800.

For CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)*
The New and well-built Schooner HIRAM, burthen about 100 tons, a remarkable fast sailer, has good accommodations, will be in Newport by the 15th of October, and to sail on the 20th.——For freight or passage apply to *SHEFFIELD WEAVER,* or to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

For CHARLESTON,
The well-known Sloop Semiramis, John Dennis, master—Will sail on the 20th of October.——for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Banister's wharf, or to Capt. *Thomas Dennis* on the Point.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A good two-story House, and two acres and eighty-five rods of Land, on the bank of the Narrow-River, near the Bridge, one mile from the South-ferry, on the stage and post-road to New-London and Providence:——A good stand for a Tavern or a Trader; oysters and fish to be caught within a few rods of the house, all times of the year:—Likewise 80 or 90 acres of Wood-Land, one mile west of said house. If not sold by the 25th of March next, will then be to Let. For particulars inquire of
ABIAL BROWN.
South-Kingstown, Sept. 1, 1800.

CASH, and the highest Price given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Mercury Office.

Newport Mercury.

EXTRA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1800.

LONDON, Auguſt 22.

It has become ridiculous to affect any longer to doubt the intelligence of the ſignature of the preliminaries of peace at Paris on the 29th ult. Doubts may indeed be plauſibly entertained, with regard to the ratification of the Emperor. This event undoubtedly depends upon the Councils of St. Peterſburg, and upon the orders already given to the Ruſſian army in Poland; but it is impoſſible to doubt that the pacification is advanced to the point we have ſo often ſtated, and that it can now only be interrupted by the prompt and vigorous interference of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the rapid march of his forces to the Danube. Whatever are the conditions impoſed by Buonaparte upon the Cabinet of Vienna, it is his object to prevent the intermediation of other Princes, and to compel by menaces the ſubſcription of the Emperor and King, before they ſhall have time to confirm his reſolution, or at leaſt to advance to his aſſiſtance.

While we obſerve therefore, the conditional powers entruſted to Duroc we may reaſonably hope that the Ruſſian Miniſter at Vienna is not leſs empowered to regulate the movements of Prince Pancration than the French officers thoſe of Moreau and Maſſena. If the ſtatements reſpecting the force of the Ruſſians which we have lately received both from France and from the Continent, are to be relied upon, the mediation of Paul the Firſt will be liſtened to by the Chief Conſul. Including the ſpace of [twelve days] which muſt elapſe after the notice of a reſumption of hoſtility there is ſufficient time for the Ruſſians to reach Vienna, at leaſt before that capital can be in danger, ſuppoſing the Republicans able to force the lines upon the Inn. The movements of General Melas in Italy do not appear to be of all the conſequence imputed to them. It is natural that having completely fortified and ſupplied Mantua and Peſchiera, he ſhould ſpread himſelf for greater faculties of ſubſiſtence into a friendly country behind thoſe fortreſſes, as well as that he ſhould wiſh to take a poſition out of the reach and danger of any ſudden attack, to which the occupation of the Griſons and the frontier of the Tyrol by the French forces expoſes him; or to take during the armiſtice ſome ſtep which may be combined with other objects contingent upon the recommencement of hoſtilities.

Upon both ſides we behold the hoſtile armies ready to unſheath the ſword along the whole line of the war. There can be no want of preparations upon either part; and if delay is an object at Vienna, it can now ariſe only from ſome doubt of uncertainty reſpecting the reſolution of the Court of St. Peterſburgh. The manner in which Buonaparte has conducted the Negotiations muſt be not a little galling to the pride of the Houſe of Auſtria; but in the preſent ſtate of things it will evidently ſubmit, unleſs powerfully ſupported by one at leaſt of the great States of the Continent. The Chief Conſul on the other hand, notwithſtanding the categorical anſwer and the inſtant ratification he demands with ſo much haughtineſs, cannot contemplate the proſpect of renewed hoſtilities with ſatisfaction becauſe he is aware that the firſt cannon fired in Germany will renew the firſt confederacy of the Continent againſt him.—Amongſt, therefore, the contingent powers of Duroc, there may very probably be that of giving way to the Ruſſian mediation if he finds it inſiſted upon with firmneſs, and above all, if he aſcertains the army of that nation in Poland to be as powerful as it is repreſented in the French Journals themſelves. A more critical moment has not occurred in the preſent extraordinary war. It is ſtated that couriers arrive at Berlin every day from Paris, Peterſburg, and Vienna, but the preſent negociation appears to lay virtually between Duroc and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Vienna.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

A letter from Charleſton mentions, that the revolt of Negroes was confined to two plantations only; but, it was expected a ſyſtematic plan had been laid for a general inſurrection.

A gentleman from North-Carolina informs that another Negro inſurrection had broke out near Elenton, North-Carolina, but was happily ſuppreſſed.

The new Spaniſh Ambaſſador to the United States, the Chevalier Blaſic de Oreſko, took leave of the Ciſalpine Directory, the 27th of July; in order to repair to Spain, to embark for this country.

The Britiſh expeditions were ſtill afloat; as yet they have effected but little.

The French are turning their attention to their navy. They admit as a fact, that the Engliſh always beat them; but they are not agreed as to the mode in which it is done.

The differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are in a train of negotiation. The iſſue is of importance to neutral commerce.

Extract of a letter from the city of Waſhington.

"I have at length become reconciled to abſence from my native city, by the intereſting novelty of a city growing up on a vaſt extended plan, covering near four miles ſquare. The houſes now between ſix and ſeven hundred in number, are in general of brick, and about half of them elegant buildings. Indeed I think there is not a proportionate number of ordinary buildings, for the poorer claſſes of mankind are certainly far more than two to one.

"The Capitol I believe to be the moſt elegant building in the world, and does great credit to Mr. Thornton's taſte. The lottery Hotel, is in fact, three Hotels in one, each of 40 by 60 feet, making a complete pile of 120 by 60 feet, and 4 ſtories high. It is ſituated in the centre of the city, and one of the buildings is talked of for the bank of the United States, for which it is well calculated being better built, and with thicker walls than either of the banks now occupied. Another part of the Hotel has made an excellent temporary play houſe; but we are told that there is no owner to this building nobody having yet appeared to prove property and demand the prize though it is ſaid the bank of the United States have an indirect claim to it by the failure of the prize ticket holders, in their debt.

In the territory of Columbia of ten miles ſquare, there are two maritime towns, beſide Waſhington, and both cloſe built.—Although the yellow fever has been brought to both ſeveral times, it has never yet been contagious, owing to the high ground, and the purity of the air; there being no marſhes within the territory.

This circumſtance has occaſioned ſeveral recent removals from Norfolk and Baltimore to Waſhington, ſince the prevalence of a fever in theſe towns, and will be among the chief cauſes of making the territory extremely populous.

"There are twelve newſpapers, adverti-ſed for this city, where two would be enough in all conſcience."

SUSAN FOWLER

Has juſt received a new ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon;—amongſt which are the following:

Broadcloths
Coatings
Plains
Ruſſels
Calimancoes
Tammies
Bombazets
Wildbores
Durants
Handkerchiefs—a great variety
Silk Shawls
Black Luteſtrings
Pelongs and Modes
Bonnet Sattins
A great variety of Cammel's hair and chintz Shawls
Muſlin Ditto
Cotton Cambricks
Muſlins Calicoes
Ladies & childrens' Bonnets
Kid & other Gloves
Muſlin and painted tiffany Turbans.

Alſo a large ſupply of red Morocco and cloth Shoes, warranted, and very cheap.—Every ſort of Needle-Work, from the beſt embroidery to plain ſewing, done in the neateſt manner.—Likewiſe Gowns, Cloaks, Bonnets, and Caps.

Seamen and ſoldier's Clothing, warranted to be made ſtrong.

If Mrs. *FOWLER* has ſufficient encouragement, ſhe intends to eſtabliſh the Millinery buſineſs in all its beautiful variety, as ſhe expects a large aſſortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glaſs Ware; as alſo a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which ſhe offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* offers her ſincere thanks, to thoſe who have favoured her with their cuſtom, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Baniſter's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, among which are the following articles:

Engliſh, India, and Italian ſilks and luteſtrings; ſattins and pelongs; kid and ſilk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and ſilk ſhawls; camel's hair ditto; Iriſh linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and veſt buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyſon, gunpowder, and ſouchong Tea, per cheſt or leſs quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has alſo juſt received from Liverpool, a faſhionable aſſortment of ladies cupola bonnets & hats; childrens' ſtraw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid ſhoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requeſts a continuance of their cuſtom.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

THOMAS NAPIER, & Co.

No 157, Pearl-Street, New-York,

Have juſt received, per the ſhips Fanny, from Glaſgow, Ann and Briſeis, from Liverpool, &c.

The following elegant aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, viz,

SWANSDOWNS, plain and ſtriped patterns, cloths, blue and fancy colours, common and fine; caſſimeres; roſe, point, and ſtriped blankets; black ſewing ſilks, fancy and white quiltings, dimities and dimity furniture, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, thickſetts and dyed pillows, 4-4 and 5-4, printed calicoes, printed calico furnitures, flannels and baize, ivory combs; cotton ſheetings; 15-16, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 purple chintz ſhawls: printed linen pocket handkerchiefs; 9-8 and 6-4 cambric muſlins; tamboured, needle, ſprigged and plain book and jaconet muſlins, of every deſcription; cottons, romal handkerchiefs, &c.

ALSO

Received per ſhip Ann, from Liverpool.

4000 buſhels of ſalt, and 40 tons of coals.

They have alſo on hand of former importations,

12 trunks white flax dowlas
12 ditto oznaburg threads, and
8 ditto Scotch linens, low priced } entitled to drawback.

All of which will be ſold very low for caſh or good notes.

New-York, Sept. 26.

Rhode-Island District, ſſ.

BY virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland,

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a libel is filed in ſaid Court, by Daniel Lyman and William Hunter, Eſqrs. Proctors to Avery A. Bill, of New-London, in the Diſtrict of Connecticut, maſter of the Sloop Sea-Flower; and William Kelham, &c. mariners on board ſaid Sloop; againſt a certain Brigantine, called the William, of Norwich;—a Wreck, taken poſſeſſion of at Sea, by the ſaid Bill, &c. claiming the whole of ſaid Brigantine, and the Cargo on board thereof, as Salvage;—and that trial will be had upon ſaid libel at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Newport in ſaid Diſtrict, on the twenty-ſecond of October inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, October 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island Diſtrict, ſſ.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict,—Notice is hereby given, that there will be expoſed for Sale, at Public Auction on Thurſday, the twenty third inſt. at ten o'clock A. M. the ſloop Good-Intent, as ſhe now lies at Dennis's wharf in Newport; ſaid ſloop having been adjudged forfeit, at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court, held at Newport on Tueſday the thirtieth of Sept. laſt, for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves from the coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statutes of the United States, in ſuch caſe made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport Oct. 1, 1800.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their ſtore, on Major Handy's wharf, NEWPORT,

A general aſſortment of Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*.

Among which are the following articles;

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
Weſt-India Rum
Madeira
Sherry
Teneriffe—and
Claret } WINES.
Holland Gin
Loaf and brown Sugars
Hyſon,
Souchong,
Chulang—and
Bohea } TEAS.
Coffee
Currants
Raiſins and Figs
Rice and Salt
Superfine and fine Flour
Rye Ditto
Middlings
Almonds
Eſſence Spruce
Muſtard
Black Pepper
Sweet Oil
Ginger
Starch
Hair-Powder
Allum
Copperas
Brimſtone
Lamphlack
Spaniſh Brown
New-York Soap
Vinegar
Spaniſh Segars
Crockery Ware by the Crate.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or ſingle pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; ſheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; Engliſh and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all ſorts; Bunting; braſs Amplitude, and common Compaſſes; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glaſſes; Spokes and Nails aſſorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Raſps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Bruſhes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an aſſortment of Charts.

ALSO

China—in Tea Setts; and Windſor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewiſe tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

JOSEPH LYON,

Has for Sale,

One hundred thouſand beſt North-Carolina Cedar Shingles—10 puncheons Tobago Rum—and a few hogſheads good retailing Molaſſes.

Newport, October 7, 1800.

For Sale, by

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

5000 Weight of Kentucky Cordage.

4 Bolts of No 2 Engliſh Duck.

New Schooner's Mainſail, Foreſail and Topſail, of Ruſſia and Engliſh Duck, ready for immediate Uſe.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, October 1, 1800.

The creditors of Ephraim Carpenter, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October inſtant, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Inſolvent act, ought not to be granted.

By order,

W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

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The creditors of William Coone, of Hopkinton, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly at Providence, on the laſt Monday of October inſtant, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Inſolvent act, ought not to be granted.

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Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Ruſſels, Calimancoes, Tammies, Bombazets, Wildbores, Durants, Handkerchiefs—a great variety, Silk Shawls, Black Luteſtrings, Pelongs and Modes, Bonnet Sattins, A great variety of Cammel's hair and chintz Shawls, Muſlin Ditto, Cotton Cambricks, Muſlins Calicoes, Ladies & childrens' Bonnets, Kid & other Gloves, Muſlin and painted tiffany Turbans.

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If Mrs. *FOWLER* has ſuitable encouragement, ſhe intends to eſtabliſh the Millinery buſineſs in all its beautiful variety, as ſhe expects a large aſſortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glaſs Ware; as alſo a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which ſhe offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* offers her ſincere thanks, to thoſe who have favoured her with their cuſtom, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Baniſter's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, among which are the following articles:

Engliſh, India, and Italian ſilks and luteſtrings; ſattins and pelongs; kid and ſilk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and ſilk ſhawls; camel's hair ditto; Iriſh linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and veſt buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyſon, gunpowder, and ſouchong Tea, per cheſt or leſs quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has alſo juſt received from Liverpool, a faſhionable aſſortment of ladies cupola bonnets & hats; childrens' ſtraw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid ſhoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requeſts a continuance of their cuſtom.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

THOMAS NAPIER, & Co.

No 157, Pearl-Street, New-York,

Have juſt received, per the ſhips Fanny, from Glaſgow, Ann and Briſeis, from Liverpool, &c.

The following elegant aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, viz,

SWANSDOWNS, plain and ſtriped patterns, cloths, blue and fancy colours, common and fine; caſſimeres; roſe, point, and ſtriped blankets; black ſewing ſilks, fancy and white quiltings, dimities and dimity furniture, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, thickſetts and dyed pillows, 4-4 and 5-4, printed calicoes, printed calico furnitures, flannels and baize, ivory combs; cotton ſheetings; 15-16, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 purple chintz ſhawls: printed linen pocket handkerchiefs; 9-8 and 6-4 cambric muſlins; tamboured, needle, ſprigged and plain book and jaconet muſlins, of every deſcription; cottons, romal handkerchiefs, &c.

ALSO

Received per ſhip Ann, from Liverpool.

4000 buſhels of ſalt, and 40 tons of coals.

They have alſo on hand of former importations,

12 trunks white flax dowlas, 12 ditto oznaburg threads, and 8 ditto Scotch linens, low priced } entitled to drawback.

All of which will be ſold very low for caſh or good notes.

New-York, Sept. 26.

Rhode-Island District, ſſ.

BY virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland,

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a libel is filed in ſaid Court, by Daniel Lyman and William Hunter, Eſqrs. Proctors to Avery A. Bill, of New-London, in the Diſtrict of Connecticut, maſter of the Sloop Sea-Flower; and William Kelham, &c. mariners on board ſaid Sloop; againſt a certain Brigantine, called the William, of Norwich;—a Wreck, taken poſſeſſion of at Sea, by the ſaid Bill, &c. claiming the whole of ſaid Brigantine, and the Cargo on board thereof, as Salvage;—and that trial will be had upon ſaid libel at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Newport in ſaid Diſtrict, on the twenty-ſecond of October inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, October 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island Dictrict, ſſ.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict,—Notice is hereby given, that there will be expoſed for ſale, at Public Auction on Thurſday, the twenty third inſt. at ten o'clock A. M. the ſloop Good-Intent, as ſhe now lies at Dennis's wharf in Newport; ſaid ſloop having been adjudged forfeit, at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court, held at Newport on Tueſday the thirtieth of Sept. laſt, for having been employed in tranſporting Slaves from the coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the ſtatute of the United States, in ſuch caſe made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport Oct. 1, 1800.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their ſtore, on Major Handy's wharf, NEWPORT,

A general aſſortment of Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*.

Among which are the following articles:

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

West-India Rum, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe—and Claret } WINES.

Holland Gin

Loaf and brown Sugars

Hyſon, Souchong, Chulang—and Bohea } TEAS.

Coffee, Currants, Raiſins and Figs, Rice and Salt, Superfine and fine Flour, Rye Ditto

Middlings, Almonds, Eſſence Spruce, Muſtard, Black Pepper, Sweet Oil, Ginger, Starch, Hair-Powder, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Lampblack, Spaniſh Brown, New-York Soap, Vinegar, Spaniſh Segars, Crockery Ware by the Crate.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or ſingle pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; ſheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; Engliſh and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all ſorts; Bunting; braſs Amplitude, and common Compaſſes; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glaſſes; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Raſps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Bruſhes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an aſſortment of Charts.

ALSO

China—in Tea Setts; and Windſor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewiſe tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

JOSEPH LYON,

Has for Sale,

One hundred thouſand beſt North-Carolina Cedar Shingles—10 puncheons Tobago Rum—and a few hogſheads good retailing Molaſſes.

Newport, October 7, 1800.

For Sale, by

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

5000 Weight of Kentucky Cordage.

4 Bolts of No 2 Engliſh Duck.

New Schooner's Mainſail, Foreſail and Top-ſail, of Ruſſia and Engliſh Duck, ready for immediate Uſe.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, October 1, 1800.

The creditors of Ephraim Carpenter, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October inſtant, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Inſolvent act, ought not to be granted.

By order,

W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island &c. October 7, 1800.

The creditors of William Coone, jun. of Hopkinton, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly at Providence on the laſt Monday of October inſt. to ſhew cauſe, (if any they have) why his petition for the benefit of the inſolvent act, ought not to be granted. *By order,*

W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

WALTER CORNELL,

WATCH-MAKER,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a large Aſſortment of New imported Watches, Jewellery and Perfumery, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Cuſtomers, and ſolicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN STEVENS RICHARDSON, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ROBERT STEVENS, Executor.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

FOR CHARLESTON,

The well known Sloop POLLY, EZEKIEL LUTHER maſter, will poſitively ſail on the 20th inſt. (wind and weather permitting) for freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter or to JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door South of Meſſieurs GARDNER and DEAN's Auction-Room, Thames-Street, Newport,

Has for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LONDON and Geneva Watches, and elegant Time-Pieces, imported by the laſt Arrivals direct from the Manufactories; all kinds of Jewellery, of the neateſt make and faſhion; gentlemen's gold and ſilver Epaulette's; plated and braſs Candleſticks: Brittannias and plated Tea-Pots; Dirks and ſmall Swords and Hangers, plated Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays in ſetts or ſingle; Cittors; Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, of the neweſt faſhion; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day Glaſſes; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket Books; Dreſſing-Caſes of all kinds; Suſpenders and Troſſes; Horſe-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor Strops; beſt Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds from London and Paris; Hair-Powder and Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs of all kinds; Spaniſh Segars; with a great Variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail in an Advertiſement.

He repairs Watches, of any conſtruction and all kinds of Silverſmith's and Jeweller's work, done at the ſhorteſt notice.

He purchaſes Old Gold and Silver at the higheſt going Prices.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his Store, on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate as at any Store in Newport.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

WANTED,

Five or Six Hundred Buſhels of good clean OATS.——Enquire of

GILES HOSIER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

THOMAS EVANS,

TAILOR and *HABIT-MAKER,*

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the ſhop, under the office of the *Newport Mercury*;—where he carries on the above buſineſs, in all its branches, in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend having their work executed with fidelity and diſpatch, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

Washington, ſs.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 20, 1800.

WHEREAS Frances Potter, Wife of Robert Stanton Potter, of Charleſtown, in the county of Waſhington, hath this day lodged her petition in the Clerk's office, of the Supreme Judicial Court, for this county praying ſaid court to pronounce a decree of divorce, between her and the ſaid Robert, for cauſes ſpecially ſet forth in ſaid petition;—NOTICE, therefore is hereby given to the ſaid Robert Stanton Potter, to appear if he ſhall think fit at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown the ſecond Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of ſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of BURROUGHS and DAVENPORT, is this day, (Auguſt 7) by the death of Elder PELEG BURROUGHS, diſſolved.——All thoſe indebted to ſaid firm, by notes or book-accounts, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſurviving Partners, who have undertaken to diſcharge all his obligations with them, under the new firm of *Taylor* and *Jeremiah Davenports*.——And this notice, we hope, will be ſo punctually attended to by all, within two months, as to prevent us from the diſagreeable neceſſity we ſhall then be under of putting all in ſuit without diſtinction.

JEREMIAH DAVENPORT
ABNER BROWNELL, } Adminiſtrators.

Tiverton, Sept. 3, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, opposite General MARTIN's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities.

viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarſnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

☞ Juſt received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Aſſortment of Luteſtrings, and Mens' beſt black Sattins.

BRISTOL CHURCH

LOTTERY.

THE Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island*, &c. having granted to the Church in *Briſtol* the Benefit of a Lottery, they have elected the Subſcribers Managers, who have given Bonds, as required by Law, and now preſent the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		700		700
2	Prizes of	300	are	600
3		250		750
4		150		600
10		100		1000
12		50		600
14		40		560
15		30		450
18		20		360
29		10		290
430		6		2580
2002		5		10,010
2541	Prizes.			20,500
2459	Blanks.		For the Lottery,	4500
5000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars,			25,000

*** *Not one Blank to a Prize.*

The Managers flatter themſelves that the above Scheme, calculated to enſure to every charitable Adventurer a certain Prize at a ſmall Hazard, will meet the Approbation of the Public; and as they are determined that no Exertions on their Part ſhall be wanting, they feel confident in aſſerting, that this Lottery ſhall commence drawing on the firſt *Monday* in *December* next.—All Prizes ſhall be paid on Demand, excepting the ten higheſt, which ſhall be payable within 60 and 90 Days after the Drawing ſhall have been publiſhed.—Prizes not called for within 6 Months, will be conſidered as given for the Benefit of the Society.

NATHANIEL MUNRO,
LEMUEL CLARK,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
AARON USHER.

Briſtol, June 21, 1800.

N. B. TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Stores of JOHN BOURS, Eſq; and Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-ſtreet, Newport.

State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations. } *Sept. 12, 1800.*

The creditors of John Benſon of Exeter, in the county of Waſhington are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of the inſolvent act ought not to be granted. By order,

SAMUEL EDDY, Secry.

GROCERIES of a warranted g[oo]d quality, and at the lowest prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by

HAZARD & GARDNER,

At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee House, and on Stevens's Wharf,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } WINES.
Holland Gin
West-India Rum
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy
Anniseed Cordial
London Porter
Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS.
Green Coffee
Rice
No. 1 & No. 2 Boston Chocolate
Almonds
Box Raisins
Zante Currants
Citron
Cloves
Nutmegs
Mace
Cassia
Black Pepper
Alspice
Ginger
English Mustard, in the lb. or bottle
West-India Cayanne
Loaf & other Sugar
Salad Oil
Anchovies
Capers by the lb. or bottle
Castile & brown Soap
Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles
Naples Hair-Powder
Poland white and ragged blue Starch
Spanish Indigo
Havanna Segars
Fig Tobacco
Essence Spruce
Corks
Powder, Shot, &c.

Alſo—A small invoice of faſhionable and common aſſorted Glaſs Ware.

Ditto Brass Latches.

Town and country retailers are invited to purchase; liberal credit will be given them.

To those who have formed themselves their customers, they tender their expreſs thanks.——Transient custom will be gratefully received.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING's* STORE,

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewiſe received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of ſuperior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Preſs Papers.—A large and general Aſſortment of School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. &c. with almoſt every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a ſmall Aſſortment of Books—in the various Branches of Poliſte Literature of the lateſt Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as uſual, with daily Additions of the Neweſt Publications—ſuch as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, & the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſualy ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—The Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes.

July 15, 1800.

FOR SALE,

Five Lots of LAND, ſituate in Newport, a little Eaſtward of *Francis Brinſley's Rope-Walk*; containing from three and an half to about ſix Acres each, laid out by accurate ſurvey—having a ſpring durable Water except at very dry ſeaſons; ſo ſituated, that by means of a lane, laid out for the common uſe of all the Lots each Purchaſer will have acceſs to the ſame.

A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen, and terms known, by applying to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

WALTER CORNELL,

WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a large Assortment of New imported Watches, Jewellery and Perfumery, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street

A new Supply of

English and India GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which makes his Assortment complete.

He has also for Sale, Window-Glass 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handsome Assortment of CUTLERY WARE, well assorted.

Likewise Pork per Barrel, and Molasses by the Hogshead.

Any of the above Articles will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Notes.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the shortest Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Customers, and solicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JOHN STEVENS RICHARDSON, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT STEVENS, *Executor.*

Newport, October 6, 1800.

FOR CHARLESTON,

The well-known Sloop POLLY,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, master, will positively sail on the 20th inst. (wind and weather permitting) for freight or passage, apply to the master or to JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH-MAKER,

Next Door South of Messieurs GARDNER and DEAN's Auction-Room, Thames-Street, Newport,

Has for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LONDON and Geneva Watches, and elegant Time-Pieces, imported by the last Arrivals direct from the Manufactories; all kinds of Jewellery, of the neatest make and fashion; gentlemen's gold and silver Epaulette's; plated and brass Candlesticks; Brittannias and plated Tea-Pots; Dirks and small Swords and Hangers, plated Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays in setts or single; Castors; Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, of the newest fashion; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day Glasses; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket Books; Dressing-Cases of all kinds; Suspenders and Trusses; Horse-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor Strops; best Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds from London and Paris; Hair-Powder and Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs of all kinds; Spanish Segars; with a great Variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail in an Advertisement.

He repairs Watches, of any construction and all kinds of Silversmith's and Jeweller's work, done at the shortest notice.

He purchases Old Gold and Silver at the highest going Prices.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate as at any Store in Newport.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

WANTED,

Five or Six Hundred Bushels of good clean OATS.——Enquire of

GILES HOSIER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

THOMAS EVANS,

TAILOR and *HABIT-MAKER,*

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the shop, under the office of the *Newport Mercury*;—where he carries on the above business, in all its branches, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend having their work executed with fidelity and dispatch, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

Washington, ss.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 20, 1800.

WHEREAS Frances Potter, Wife of Robert Stanton Potter, of Charlestown, in the county of Washington, hath this day lodged her petition in the Clerk's office, of the Supreme Judicial Court, for this county praying said court to pronounce a decree of divorce, between her and the said Robert, for causes specially set forth in said petition;—NOTICE, therefore is hereby given to the said Robert Stanton Potter, to appear if he shall think fit at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown the second Monday in October next, then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

☞ *TAKE NOTICE.*

The Co-Partnership of BURROUGHS and DAVENPORT, is this day, (August 7) by the death of Elder PELEG BURROUGHS, dissolved.——All those indebted to said firm, by notes or book-accounts, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the surviving Partners, who have undertaken to discharge all his obligations with them, under the new firm of *Taylor* and *Jeremiah Davenports.*——and this notice, we hope, will be so punctually attended to by all, within two months, as to prevent us from the disagreeable necessity we shall then be under of putting all in suit without distinction.

JEREMIAH DAVENPORT,
ABNER BROWNELL, } Administrators.

Tiverton, Sept. 3, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, opposite General MARTIN's,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the House, at the North Corner of Banister's Wharf, in Thames-street, and directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

Where he has for Sale, as usual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the present Season, among which are a beautiful Assortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarsnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

☞ Just received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Assortment of Lute-strings, and Mens' best black Sattins.

BRISTOL CHURCH

LOTTERY.

THE Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island, &c.* having granted to the Church in *Bristol* the Benefit of a Lottery, they have elected the Subscribers Managers, who have given Bonds, as required by Law, and now present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		700		700
2	Prizes of	300	are	600
3		250		750
4		150		600
10		100		1000
12		50		600
14		40		560
15		30		450
18		20		360
29		10		290
430		6		2500
2002		5		10,010
2541	Prizes.			20,500
2459	Blanks.	For the Lottery,		4500
5000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars,			25,000

*** *Not one Blank to a Prize.*

The Managers flatter themselves that the above Scheme, calculated to ensure to every charitable Adventurer a certain Prize at a small Hazard, will meet the Approbation of the Public; and as they are determined that no Exertions on their Part shall be wanting, they feel confident in asserting, that this Lottery shall commence drawing on the first *Monday* in *December* next.——All Prizes shall be paid on Demand, excepting the ten highest, which shall be payable within 60 and 90 Days after the Drawing shall have been published.——Prizes not called for within 6 Months, will be considered as given for the Benefit of the Society.

NATHANIEL MUNRO,
LEMUEL CLARK,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
AARON USHER.

Bristol, June 21, 1800.

N. B. TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Stores of JOHN BOURS, Esq; and Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-street, Newport.

State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations. } *Sept. 12, 1800.*

The creditors of John Benson of Exeter, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of the insolvent act ought not to be granted. By order,

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

GROCERIES of a warranted good quality, and at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by

HAZARD & GARDNER,

At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee-House, and on Stevens's Wharf,

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } *WINES.*
Holland Gin
West-India Rum
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy
Anniseed Cordial
London Porter
Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong & Bohea } *TEAS.*
Green Coffee
Rice
No. 1 & No. 2 Boston Chocolate
Almonds
Box Raisins
Zante Currants
Citron
Cloves
Nutmegs
Mace
Cassia
Black Pepper
Alspice
Ginger
English Mustard, by the lb. or bottle
West-India Cayanne
Loaf & other Sugars
Salad Oil
Anchovies
Capers by the lb. or bottle
Castile & brown Soap
Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles
Naples Hair-Powder
Poland white and ragged blue Starch
Spanish Indigo
Havanna Segars
Fig Tobacco
Essence Spruce
Corks
Powder, Shot, &c.

Also—A small invoice of fashionable and common assorted Glass Ware.

Ditto Brass Latches.

Town and country retailers are invited to purchase; liberal credit will be given them.

To those who have formed themselves their customers, they tender their express thanks.——Transient custom will be gratefully received.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly opposite Messrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING's* STORE,

Has just received a fresh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewise received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of superior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Press Papers.—A large and general Assortment of School-Books, Wholesale and Retail, as low as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. with almost every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a small Assortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the latest Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be sold at the Boston Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as usual, with daily Additions of the Newest Publications—such as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, & the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usualy sold at his Store, consisting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.

Bolton Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—The Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approved Notes.

Also, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July 15, 1800.*

FOR SALE,

Five Lots of LAND, situate in Newport, a little Eastward of *Francis Brinley's Rope-Walk*; containing from three and an half to about six Acres each, laid out by accurate survey—having a spring durable Water except at very dry seasons; so situated, that by means of a lane, laid out for the common use of all the Lots each Purchaser will have access to the same.

A plan of said Lots may be seen, and terms known, by applying to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1800.